



THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

THIRD DAY'S DEBATE

Speeches on All Sides of the Tariff Question.

BILL FOR A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FURTHER ATTACKS ON THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Pritchard Introduces a Bill to Modify its Application to the Government Printing Office—Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, March 24.—Large audiences in the galleries, and an unusually large attendance on the floor of the House of Representatives, heard the third day's general debate upon the tariff bill. The principal speeches of the day were those of Johnson, N. D.; Grosvenor, Ohio, and Evans, Ky., Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of the bill, and of McMillin (Tennessee), the oldest Democratic member, against it. Other speakers were Fox (Dem., Miss.), Sims (Dem., Tenn.), Williams (Dem., Miss.), Terry (Dem., Ark.), Sayers (Dem., Texas), and Maddox (Dem., Ga.) against the bill, and by Adams (Rep., Penn.), and Walker (Rep., Mass.), in favor of it. The general debate will be closed to-morrow, when Russell (Conn.), Dabell (Conn.), Steele (Indiana), and Payne (N. Y.), Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Bailey (Texas), the Democratic leader, will speak. The latter makes the formal closing for the minority, and Mr. Payne for the majority. Besides these, Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) and Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) will speak. Mr. Brownlow (Rep., Tenn.) introduced in the House a bill establishing a department of Commerce, Labor and Manufactures. Its head is to be a Cabinet officer, and the necessary clerical force is provided for.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) was the first speaker at to-night's session. He introduced in a half hour's protest against the tariff bill. The tariff that would bear equally upon all sections of the country, and treat all interests alike, he said, all parties would support. But this bill benefited manufacturers at the expense of the masses. Mr. Brundage (Dem., Ark.) spoke against the bill, and Mr. Brownlow (Ohio), Bedford (N. Y.) and Parker (N. J.), all Republicans, in favor of it. Mr. Castle (Pop. and Dem., Cal.) attacked the bill most vigorously. The principal title of the monstrosity, as he designated it, should be, in his opinion, "to foster trusts and to pauperize and poison the agricultural laborers of the United States." The primary object of the bill, he said, was neither to raise revenue nor to encourage the industries of the United States, but was designed by its authors for the express purpose of enabling the powerful trusts to stand up to the people of the country and to legally rob them. "We are to-day," Mr. Castle said, "in the transitional state, passing from a Republican into the most odious form of government known in history—a monarchic oligarchy. Rome, in her decline, had her 'Cataline'; America has her 'Hanna.'" (Applause and hisses.) Mr. Brown (Rep., Ohio) said it was not necessary to hold a long session of Congress to execute the commission placed in its hands, by the passage of the tariff bill. In the opposition to it, he said, we see the final struggle of another Lost Cause. The new members as well as the old could see, and did, in this struggle the old contest between two different systems of labor. Saying that he should vote for the bill, Mr. Kerr (Rep., Ohio) criticized the reciprocity feature as being, in his opinion, fatally defective. The concessions proposed in the scheme, he said, were so insignificant compared with what we must ask in exchange, that any nation negotiating with us for them would be without either dignity or sense. He urged the substitution for the provisions of the bill, the reciprocity section of the McKinley bill, born in the brain of James G. Blaine.

The last speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Olmstead (Rep., Pa.) in support of the bill, who addressed six representatives on the floor, and a score of visitors in the galleries.

SENATE.

The Senate spent only half an hour in open session to-day, the remainder of the time being given to the consideration of the arbitration treaty behind closed doors. The Agricultural Appropriation bill—one of the four money bills that failed at the last session—was reported back in the shape in which it passed the House last week, and was placed on the calendar. It will be acted on at an early day. The attack upon the civil service law and its administration which distinguished yesterday's proceedings was followed up to-day by the introduction of two bills, one by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), for the repeal and annulment of the law, and of the other by Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.), chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, modifying its application to the Government printing office. A bill prohibiting the exhibition, in the District of Columbia, of kinetoscope illustrations of prize-fights, and also pro-

hibiting the transportation of materials therefor through the mails or through the avenues of Inter-State Commerce, was introduced by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. At 5 P. M., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. While in executive session, the Senate confirmed the nominations of Binger Hermann, of Oregon, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Ernest C. Timme, of Wisconsin, to be Auditor of the State Department.

CLOTHING DEALER FAILS.

Another Chapter in the Paris, Texas, Series of Disasters. Paris, Texas, March 24.—At 7 o'clock this morning, John Dickson filed a deed of trust, covering his stock of clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods and millinery and notions, to O. C. Connor, for the benefit of certain creditors to the amount of \$32,100. A large portion of it is borrowed money, due to the Farmers and Merchants' Bank and local capitalists and wholesale merchants in other cities. The amount of assets cannot yet be determined. The failure was caused by the closing of the Farmers and Merchants Bank yesterday. Great uneasiness still prevails, and money is still being drawn from banks by depositors, though not in any large amounts.

An Official Denial.

London, March 24.—The officials at the Foreign Office deny the statement made by the Chronicle that the powers have accepted a proposal made by the Sultan that King George of Greece shall occupy and administer the Government of Crete and appoint a High Commissioner for the island, together with the intimation by that paper that the King would nominate his second son, Prince George, as High Commissioner, and that the Cabinet would discuss the matter today.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED FILIBUSTERS

CAPTAIN HUDSON CONFESSES TO HAVING BEEN A FILIBUSTER IN 1880.

Members of the Crew Testify as to the Character of the Vessel—Claimed to Have Been Badly Treated.

Baltimore, Md., March 24.—For two hours this morning Captain Hudson, of the alleged filibustering steamer Woodall, underwent a searching cross-examination by counsel in the case of Dr. Joseph J. Luis, who is on trial in the United States District Court on the charge of conspiracy and sending a military expedition against a friendly power. Counsel attempted to show, by way of trap, the Captain into an admission that the Spanish Government was paying him for his testimony. He admitted that he had been engaged in filibustering in 1880. His sympathies, he said, were with Cuba, and when reproached by General Johnson in a bantering tone for trying to imprison a Cuban patriot (Rolloff being meant), the Captain declared that Rolloff had treated him shabbily. He said he had known that Rolloff was to go with him on the Woodall, but he would have thrown over the whole matter. Michael V. O'Neill, of Baltimore, dealer in nautical instruments, gave unimportant testimony. John Cronin, a fireman on the Woodall, testified that he shipped with his crew for three months. He understood by his contract that the vessel was to be used to run up the small rivers to fetch fruit to seaports. His first intimation that all was not right was when outside the capes the vessel run without lights. When the soldiers came aboard at Egg Harbor Cronin and the other members of the crew registered a complaint. "We did not seek the honor of being called heroes at the risk of our necks," he said. The Captain evidently feared trouble with the crew, for when the water ran short he ordered a boat with Cubans to go to a small island to procure a supply. When at Progresso, the malcontents tried to reach the United States Consul, but failed. At New Orleans the United States Commissioner was badly treated and wanted their money and discharge. The money was paid the crew after a day or two. Under cross-examination Cronin admitted that for the past eight weeks he had been paid \$10 weekly by a "Mr. Douglas." He professed ignorance as to where the money came from, and could not swear the Spanish Government did or did not furnish it.

Storm Causes Damage.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 24.—A severe rain and wind storm, which was accompanied by thunder and lightning, did considerable damage in this city this morning. Among other damages, a portion of the roof on Berg Brothers' clothing store, Front and Dauphin streets, was blown away and a torrent of rain swept through the opening and caught the goods stored therein, doing damage to the extent of several hundred dollars. Awnings were blown down, houses unroofed and telegraph and telephone wires suffered severely. The greatest damage was done in the northeastern section of the city.

Children Burned to Death.

Ottumwa, Iowa, March 24.—News reaches here this afternoon of the burning to death of five children of Frank Penrod's, at their home at Laddsdale, near here, last night. It is not known how the fire originated. The children were all under twelve years of age.

Governor-General of Canada.

London, March 24.—Mr. Labouchere's Truth learns that the Duke of Leeds will be appointed to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen, as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, the latter returning to England in 1898.

ALL AT SEA AGAIN

Appointment of Judge Has Been Postponed Indefinitely.

THE PROBABLE SOLUTION SUGGESTED

ALL CANDIDATES MAY WITHDRAW IN FAVOR OF RUSSELL.

Complications, Disagreements and Conflicts in the Way of Reaching a Decision—Aspirants Decline to Talk.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The appointment of Judge in the Eastern District is indefinitely postponed. There are complications, disagreements and conflicts, and the ultimate solution of the situation seems to be the appointment of Governor Russell. There is a possibility that the Eastern candidates may agree on the Governor, but when seen tonight by The Tribune correspondent they all declined to talk on the subject. The understanding is that no appointment will be made until some agreement is reached. The candidates for the judgeship will return home to-morrow. J. B. H.

BRITISH COMMENT.

London Newspapers on the Status of the Arbitration Treaty.

London, March 24.—The St. James Gazette in a leading editorial upon the action of the United States Senate in adopting the amendments to the arbitration treaty reported by the Foreign Relations Committee, says: "The unanimous vote of the Senate has wrecked the arbitration treaty, and this should be a warning to the premature philanthropists on this side. The Senators carried their point with a refinement of the pettifoggers cunning, which enables them to profess friendship for the principle of arbitration while they smother the treaty with amendments which make it ridiculous." The Westminster Gazette thinks the Senate's action a very disappointing and disconcerting result of all the efforts of Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury. Company, and the building and contents were damaged to the extent of \$5,000. Insurance, \$50,000. The fire started in the enameled room, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The firm employs 500 hands, and had been running day and night. The building had only recently been erected at a cost of \$20,000. The fire was confined to the third and fourth floors, and the principal damage was to the stock. The damaged portion of the building will be rebuilt at once.

Bicycle Factory Burned.

Reading, Pa., March 24.—At an early hour this morning, fire broke out in the large four-story brick building occupied by the Acme Bicycle Manufacturing Company, and the building and contents were damaged to the extent of \$5,000. Insurance, \$50,000. The fire started in the enameled room, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The firm employs 500 hands, and had been running day and night. The building had only recently been erected at a cost of \$20,000. The fire was confined to the third and fourth floors, and the principal damage was to the stock. The damaged portion of the building will be rebuilt at once.

English Vessels Shut Out.

Canea, March 24.—The foreign Admirals have forbidden the entrance of two British merchant vessels which started for Crete before the blockade was proclaimed, for the purpose of taking on cargoes of oil. The captains of the two ships have protested against the action of the Admirals. The proclamation announcing the blockade of the ports of Crete, declared that any Greek vessel coming within the limits of the blockade will be fired on.

WILL PROBABLY DISSOLVE.

Southwestern Traffic Association in a State of Perplexity.

New York, March 24.—President Plank, of the Norfolk and Western railroad, says in reference to the Supreme Court decision against the trans-Missouri Freight Association, that "the railroads and newspapers appear to be going too fast in considering that the traffic associations must disband by reason of the decision just rendered. The real question is whether all are in restraint of commerce as decided in the trans-Missouri case. The decision applies to one specific case, and it is not fair to argue that under the traffic associations are illegal. Personally, I don't think they are. Every railroad has the right to endeavor to get the best results from the conduct of its own business. The joint traffic association case will come before long before the Supreme Court involving a re-hearing of all the points at issue, and the position of the law made then, may change the entire aspect of the situation. Without the traffic associations it would be utterly impossible to carry out the inter-State commerce law, and the inter-State commerce commissioners are the complainants in the present joint traffic case. The decision rendered Monday in the trans-Missouri case seems to me to be based on a misunderstanding of the facts, and if it were carried out against all the traffic associations, would be a disaster to business, the extent of which could not be calculated. Nor would the railroads be able to see five days ahead; but as practically, all industries are dependent on the transportation, all would suffer greatly."

Fifteen Years for Manslaughter.

Special to The Tribune. Winston, N. C., March 24.—In the Superior Court of Surry county today Robert Mosely was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for manslaughter. The crime of which he was convicted was the killing of W. M. Guiver about a year ago. Mosely is 30 years old and has a wife and six children.

THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH SESSION AT STAUNTON.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway Presiding—Two Hundred and Fifty Members are in Attendance.

Richmond, Va., March 24.—A Staunton special to the Dispatch says: At 9 o'clock this morning, Bishop Charles B. Galloway, of Mississippi, brought down the gavel and called to order the 13th annual session of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Some 250 members, lay and clerical, coming from as far north as Pennsylvania, and distant eastern shore of Maryland, and from southwestern Virginia and West Virginia, were present. Many of the delegates were accompanied by their wives, and these, with the ladies from the city in attendance, gave a pleasing prospect to the convening conference. After the reading of a scriptural selection by Bishop Galloway, he gave out the appropriate hymn, 228. "And are we yet alive?" which was sung by all assembled with the old-time Methodist ring. An eloquent prayer was offered by the presiding bishop, and hymn 546 (Gen. Robert E. Lee's favorite hymn), "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord," was then sung. Rev. James Armstrong, of Baltimore, for so long Secretary of the Conference, was re-elected, and his assistants at last year's Roanoke conference—the Reverends George T. Tyler, Asbury P. Martin, James P. Cooke, Henry S. Coe, W. M. Waters and Adridge V. Register—were also re-elected. Rev. James E. Armstrong, of Baltimore, more; Rev. G. T. Tyler, of Upperville, Va.; and Rev. A. R. Martin, of Crab Bottom, Va., were appointed publishers of the minutes of the conference. Dr. J. B. Barber, senior agent of the publishing house at Nashville, was introduced, and addressed the conference. Rev. R. J. Biggam, Secretary of the Board of Education, and Dr. J. J. Tigert, book editor, were also introduced, and addressed the conference. Numerous reports from last year's committees were offered and read, among them, the report of the committee to confer with the directors of the Wesleyan Female Institute, of this city; the report of the committee of colportage; the report of the Woman's Missionary Society, together with the report of the Rev. H. P. Hammill, president of the conference, the Wesleyan Female Institute, of this city, all of which were referred to committees.

A Costly House Burned.

Alameda, Cal., March 24.—The handsome residence of the late A. A. Cohen, in this place, was destroyed by fire this morning, supposedly from a defective flue. The structure was entirely of wood. In the centre was a great court extending to the rear. The walls of this court were frescoed with beautiful pictures and there were costly and rare statues also around the court. The house was filled with elegant furniture and works of art. Many of the pictures in the art gallery had been bought in Europe and represented a large outlay. When the house was built twenty-five years ago, it was said to have cost, with its contents, \$300,000. The total insurance on the house and contents was \$155,000.

Diplomatic Relations Not Yet Resumed.

London, March 24.—It is learned at the Foreign Office that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela have not yet been resumed, and that the question of their resumption is not likely to be discussed until the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal has finished its work. Dr. Juan P. Pardo, the present Venezuelan minister to Germany and Spain, the foreign officials, has not been accredited to Great Britain, as has been asserted.

WHOLESALE CREMATION

Entire Family Burned in Their Own House.

A STRONG SUSPICION OF MURDER

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.

Robbery Theory Probably Not Well Founded—Money Found After the Fire—Bodies Horribly Burned—No Clue to the Criminal.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—Particulars of what appears to have been a horrible and brutal murder, were received here from Paradise Ridge early this morning. Jacob Ade, one of the oldest and best-known farmers of the Ridge settlement, his wife, his daughter and son, and a little daughter of Henry Moore, were probably murdered, and their bodies cremated in Ade's house, which was burned to the ground. The theory of murder is strengthened by the fact that all the bodies were found in the same room, but scattered around over the space occupied by the room. It was first thought that the old man was killed for his money, as he was known to be well-to-do, and always kept a supply of money on hand, but whether this be true or not cannot be positively stated now, as the old man's money, or at least the ashes of what was once a big roll of money, has been discovered in the ruins of the house. The dead are, Jacob Ade, Mrs. J. Ade, Lizzie Ade, aged twenty years; Henry Ade, thirteen years; Rosa Moierer, aged ten years. Jacob Ade lived fifteen miles from this city, near the Cheatham county line. The house sits back half a mile from what is known as the old Clarksville turnpike. It was a one-story frame dwelling, with five rooms—two rooms in front, with a hall-way between, and three rooms running back, forming an ell. Old man Ade, and his wife usually occupied the first room in the ell, just in the rear of the front room, or parlor. There was only one bed in this room. It was in this room that all the bodies were found. The first indication of the tragedy was discovered at 10 o'clock last night by Justice Simpson, who lives half a mile from the Ade place. There was a sick man at Mr. Simpson's house, and about 10 o'clock Mr. Simpson went out to get some water for the man, when he saw that Ade's house was on fire. He at once rode over to the scene and found the house in ruins. Finding no one near, Simpson's suspicions were aroused, and upon a closer inspection, he saw the bodies of several people in the ruins. He went to work at once to get the bodies and succeeded in getting four of them out. These proved to be the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Ade, Miss Lizzie Ade, and Rosa Moierer. After this, Mr. Simpson rode around and notified a number of the neighbors, and in a short while, quite a crowd had collected about the ruins. Henry Ade, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Ade, was also missing, but his body could not be found. It was first thought that he had escaped to the woods, but a further search of the ruins of the house this morning disclosed his body. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Ade, Miss Ade and Henry Ade were burned to the ground. The bodies of the three-year-old son of Mr. Ade, was also missing, but his body could not be found. The old man and his wife were more horribly burned than the others.

Weather Too Heavy for the Gunboat Wilmington to go to Sea.

New London, Conn., March 24.—The new gunboat Wilmington failed to receive her official speed run this morning on account of the very unfavorable weather conditions. All was in readiness and the boat went about half-way to the starting point, but was forced back to the harbor by a high wind, thick fog and a heavy sea.

The new boat behaved admirably in the nasty sea that was running part of the time she was out. Her engines worked without a hitch. She rolled considerably, but not more than was to be expected of a vessel that draws only eight feet of water forward and little more aft. It is the intention to take the Wilmington out again at 6 a. m. tomorrow to attempt to make the trial run, but the present indications are that the weather will still be so boisterous that the run will have to be postponed again.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, March 24.—For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; colder in eastern portion; northerly easterly winds.

TOWNS UNDER WATER.

Two Alabama Towns Inundated and Much Suffering Reported.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24.—A special to The Advertiser says: The town of Elbe, on Pea river, is completely covered with water. Early this morning water was six feet deep on the public square and flowing through every business house and residence in the town. Geneva, Ala., at the junction of Pea and Choctawhatchie rivers, is in almost the same condition, but can get no reliable information as to the exact condition. Every bridge in Coffee county has been swept away. No mail has been received at Geneva for a week. There is much suffering throughout the flooded territory. Twelve bridges have been washed away in Barbour county, and much damage done to farming interests. No loss of life has been reported.

The St. Nazaire's Boat.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—New York papers contain the statement that the boat belonging to the wrecked steamer St. Nazaire, which was picked up by the steamer Croele, is the same one from which Captain Berri and his three companions were rescued by the schooner Hilda. Captain Berri says he left six bodies in the boat. That was the number of corpses that floated out of the boat when it was hoisted out of the water. It was boat No. 3 and that was Captain Berri's boat, so that the Croele's find discloses no new tragedy.

A Bank Closes Its Doors.

Marysville, Mo., March 24.—The doors of the DeKalb County Bank failed to open this morning, and a notice posted on them stated that the bank was in the hands of the Secretary of State. The bank has not transacted a heavy business lately, and this action was taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors last night. No statement of liabilities is given, but the directors claim that every depositor will be paid in full.

WANT THEIR WALKING PAPERS

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT WANT TO COME HOME.

Embarrassing Situation of the Secretary of Embassy at Rome—Fitzhugh Lee Anxious to Quit.

Washington, March 24.—Embarrassment to incumbents is as serious over the delay in patronage distribution as it is to office seekers in a number of instances, the most notable cases being in the diplomatic and consular service, where several officials are seriously inconvenienced by failure to get their resignations accepted. One of the most pressing of these is that of L. Arse Anderson, of Ohio, Secretary of Embassy at Rome. He is a Republican, and has been in the service since 1890, when he became second Secretary at London under Minister Lincoln. In 1894, he was promoted to his present position in Italy, and recently he has been charged with Affairs in the absence of Ambassador Wayne MacVeigh. Mr. Anderson cabled the State Department yesterday begging to be relieved, but a reply had to be sent him, requesting him to continue a short time longer, and that every effort would be made to gratify his request. This condition is mortifying to Mr. Anderson, as all arrangements had been made for his wedding to a multi-millionaire lady of Boston, Miss Perkins, soon after Easter. Nothing seems likely to be done but to postpone the wedding. No secret is made at the State Department that Senator Eugene Hale's son has been selected to succeed Mr. Anderson, but it is thought advisable to nominate the Ambassador to Italy before making the lower appointment.

Kentucky Banks Must Pay Taxes.

Frankfort, Ky., March 24.—The Court of Appeals this morning reversed its former decision on bank taxation, and hereafter banks will have to pay taxes the same as other property. The State will have to pay back thousands to the banks and these institutions will have to pay large amounts to the city and county tax receivers. Hereafter the only tax on banks has been a State levy.

Work for One Thousand Miners.

Callettsburg, Ky., March 24.—The new operations of Johnson county announce today that on April 1 one thousand miners will be put to work in the new canal coal fields on Grassy Creek, and that inside of sixty days this number will be greatly increased. The branch line from the Ohio and Erie Sandy Railroad to those fields is now completed.

Germany Watching England.

Berlin, March 24.—The National Zeitung, an inspired organ, publishes an article on the Transvaal situation, in which it says that in view of the fact that Great Britain is sending reinforcements of troops to South Africa, Germany will watch developments with the closest interest.

Heavy Liabilities.

Denison, Texas, March 24.—The estimated liabilities of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, cotton buyers, who failed last Monday at Paris, is \$300,000, largely in Liverpool.

THE DIRECTORS ELECT

Nominees for Commissioner of Agriculture and Sub-Officers.

A VERY INTERESTING DISCUSSION

THE STATE NOT TO BE REPRESENTED AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Buildings of the Agricultural Department Inspected—Money Advanced for the A. & M. College—Another Session Today.

The new officials for the Agricultural Department have been elected, but their salaries have not yet been fixed. This will possibly be done today.

The caucus nominees as published in yesterday's paper were elected, as follows:

Commissioner—J. M. Mewborn.
Secretary—J. L. Ramsey.
Chief Fertilizer Examiners—Jas. H. Young (colored) and J. L. Kelley.
Additional Examiners—D. A. Shoof, of Davidson; James Sheek, of Davie; W. B. Trogon, of Rockingham, and Fletcher Bobbitt.

The session during which the election of the above officers occurred was called to order at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The first business to engage their attention was the perfecting of a permanent organization of the Board. Mr. J. Dow Maultsby, of Columbus county, was made permanent chairman.

Then followed the preliminary arrangements for the election of the officers to succeed Commissioner Patterson, Secretary Bruner and the other sub-officials.

It was decided that the new officers should be elected for a term of two years, beginning June 14th next. It is on this date that the terms of the present incumbents expire.

Mr. J. M. Mewborn, of Lenoir county, was nominated by Prof. J. L. Ramsey. There were no other nominations, and his election was by acclamation.

J. L. Ramsey, editor of the Progressive Farmer, was placed in nomination for the Secretaryship. There ensued considerable discussion. Some of the Board were opposed to making a clean sweep of all the officers. They thought it would be best to change them gradually.

Editor Bailey, of the Biblical Recorder, said that it seemed to him to be highly imprudent to displace both Commissioner Patterson and Secretary Bruner at the same time. There was danger, he thought, of doing the department irreparable injury by such a course. As for himself he did not propose such a thing should be done with the aid of his vote.

Mr. Bailey referred to Secretary Bruner as a thoroughly competent man, familiar with the details of the work. He insisted that Mr. Bruner be retained until the new commissioner became familiar with the work.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris was the next to give expression to his views. He said he would be the gladdest in the world to retain Mr. Bruner, but it was a matter of politics, and Democrats two years ago had declined to consider the retention of any of their men and he did not now see that they should be shown any quarter. He would therefore vote to displace Mr. Bruner.

Prof. Graham and Commissioner King also spoke in favor of electing Editor Ramsey to the Secretaryship. This was done by acclamation.

James H. Young and J. L. Kelley were nominated by J. C. L. Harris as fertilizer inspectors, and their election followed as a caucus agreement. They are to succeed Messrs. Terrell and Ennis, the present incumbents.

Four additional fertilizer inspectors were elected, as given above. Messrs. Shoof, Sheek, Trogon and Bobbitt are only to be called into service as inspectors as they may be needed during the fertilizer seasons of the year. They are to be called into service in the order of their election, beginning with Shoof and taking them in rotation.

When the election of officers had been completed a finance committee was appointed, as was also an executive committee. They were as follows:

Finance—H. E. King, chairman; G. E. Flow, Howard Brown, James Allen and B. R. Lineberry.

Executive—J. C. L. Harris, chairman; John Graham, J. C. Ray, J. W. Bailey and W. C. Sprinkle.

G. W. King was elected as night watchman to succeed G. B. Broughton.

The matter of participating in the Tennessee Centennial was brought to the attention of the Board; but they decided that in view of the fact the case of the Patasco Guano Company vs. the Board of Agriculture, involving the resources and funds of the department was still pending in the courts, they did not think it would be wise for them to attempt a display which would require a large outlay of money. The matter was therefore dismissed without action.

A recess of one hour was taken, during which time the Experiment Station, the new annex and the Museum were inspected.

When they re-assembled several small appropriations were made to meet some incidental expenses.

An order was passed providing that the main and side fronts of the Agricultural building be painted.

The Board also passed an order advancing to the Agricultural and Mechanical College \$5,000, which is to be returned next fall. This is to enable the college to proceed with the erection of the hospital building, for the building of which the last Legislature appropriated that sum. It will be remembered that Treasurer Worth issued a notice recently that no appropriations for building purposes would be paid until the current State expenses were met, and it is to avert any delay that the loan is made.

This done, the Board took a recess until 9 o'clock this morning.

They inspected the A. and M. College yesterday afternoon.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Horace Palmer Killed—Hon. A. C. Cook Returns from Washington.

Warrenton, N. C., March 24.—Mr. Horace Palmer of Sixpound township, while trying to fire an old engine yesterday morning, received very serious injuries by the explosion of the boiler, of which he died in a few hours. He leaves a wife and several children and a host of friends. Several other men were around the engine but none were hurt but Mr. Palmer.

Mr. C. A. Cook has returned from Washington, where he has been looking after his appointment of District-Attorney. His friends fear that his chances are not so very bright since he made himself so conspicuous in the Legislature against the Southern Railroad. Anyway, we hope he may succeed in getting it.

H. H. Taylor, a worthy colored man, is now in Washington enjoying the fruits of a good office.

Very little interest is manifested in the postoffice at this place. Our present and worthy postmistress, Mrs. Mary Green, who has been holding the office under the different administrations for a number of years, was re-appointed by Cleveland just before he retired.

Mrs. Joel G. King has returned from Texas, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George W. Alston. She reports quite an exciting time in crossing the Mississippi river.

Dr. R. A. Patterson, a prominent farmer of Halifax county, was in town yesterday. He reports farmers as very much behind with their work, but all kinds of grain looking well.

Mr. J. Willie White is now in Baltimore having a very painful operation performed.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the lawyers here at the way Judge Timberlake disposed of the civil docket at our Superior Court last week. They claim (very justly, too) that he rushed everything through so as to go on to Washington and look after his appointment of Judge of the District.

Dr. Child at Elon College.

There is nothing so refreshing to a student as to have the student body changed by a fine and eloquent lecture. If a student doesn't retain one word, he is greatly benefited by coming in contact with such a man as we have had with us for the last few days. Dr. Child arrived Saturday evening on the late train, and at 7:30 of the same evening delivered one of the most eloquent and popular lectures of modern times. Never before have we been so highly entertained by a series of lectures, as we have by those delivered by the distinguished Dr. Child of Fairfield, Conn. His subject for Friday night, which was already been announced, was "The Famous Women of the Revolution."

It was indeed an able address. He demonstrated the character of the women of the anti-revolutionary period; their desire for freedom and perpetual liberty, which they deemed the common inheritance of every man and woman. And realizing such, they endeavored to do all in their visible power to aid Washington in the great human struggle. They met and passed the sword of freedom to the hands of the future.

Tuesday morning at 9:45, "Culture and Literature," which was no doubt the best of all. We earnestly hope that Dr. Child will in the near future favor us as he has in the past. I am sure he gave the student-body a new ambition and ideal for which to strive. He has opened up a new field of culture and civilization. The powers that were once dormant are now aroused to higher and nobler achievements.

I will close by saying that we will ever hold in memory the Doctor, who so faithfully addressed us and brought to the students and friends such logical truths and information. We were also glad to have our President, Dr. Staley, with us a few days last week and one day this week.

Honesty Still the Best Policy.

From the Mail and Express.

In all the whirl of Democratic frenzy and hysteria over the Dingley tariff bill, it is most agreeable to find an opposition newspaper like the Sun proceeding calmly along the path of reason in the light shed by the campaign of last fall.

While so many of our Democratic contemporaries of Cleveland bias are hurling abuse at the administration and insincerely accusing the Republican party of bad faith in erecting a protective law in line with its platform declaration and pledge, the Sun resolutely refuses to hoodwink its readers or blind itself to the logic of the situation. Here is its comment upon the present outbreak:

"A new tariff which will wipe out the deficit, the chief monument of Cleveland's financial policy, and which will re-establish the common principles of political honesty whereby a party must keep the promise of its platform, instead of betraying it, as the Cleveland men did, is to them a bitter and galling condemnation. They rage because Mr. Dingley and his associates refuse to be dishonest after the Cleveland manner, and insist on making what they promised, a protective tariff. The country will sustain Mr. Dingley and the Republican leaders in their labors to put the Tariff bill through."

There are those who will attribute the attitude of the Sun to its hatred of Grover Cleveland alone. But we are glad to believe that it is animated by a higher motive—hatred of Clevelandism, perhaps, which is impersonal and perforce accompanies a clear understanding of the country's needs and a patriotic comprehension of a party's moral obligation to the people who placed it in power.

When the attitude of our contemporary in this matter is copied by the Democratic press generally, there will be hope for the restoration of the Democratic party. But not till then.

REGRET BAILEY'S FAILURE

SOUTHERN TO ESTABLISH A HOSPITAL AT SALISBURY.

Pay Day at the New Shops—Over \$19,000 Paid Out—Democratic Primaries—Other News.

Salisbury, N. C., March 24, 1897.

The many friends of W. A. Bailey in Rowan will be disappointed that the western Marshalship did not go to Davie county. A potent factor in the success of our party, he is one that deserves honorable recognition under this administration. Mr. Bailey is a gentleman of culture and of high character, and has the entire confidence of all classes.

He was our choice in this district for Congress; and had he remained in the field, as he was importuned to do, he would now be our representative in that body.

The Southern Railway Company has decided to establish a hospital here for its employees. Dr. John Whitehead, who is now in the employ of the company, will be in charge.

Mr. A. H. Price, son of our honored townsman, returned last night from Statesville, where he represented the Southern Railway Company in some important litigation.

Mr. Price was the Republican nominee for a seat in our recent Legislature, and made such an aggressive campaign that his friends bespeak for him future political honors.

Twenty-five (25) additions to the Methodist church of this place on Sunday last was the result of a protracted meeting held by Rev. T. F. Marr, pastor of the church. The meetings were interesting and largely attended.

Saturday was pay day at the new shops. Over nineteen thousand dollars (\$19,000) was paid out. About five hundred (500) hands are regularly employed and this number will soon be largely increased.

Hon. Kerr Craigie, Third Assistant Postmaster General, is expected home in a few days. He will resume his practice of the law.

Mr. D. M. Miller, whose serious illness was noted in Saturday's issue, died yesterday evening. The interment will take place this evening.

The Democratic primaries have been called for April 8th.

A quantity of counterfeit silver dollars and halves have been passed upon the unsuspecting lately. Our merchants are upon the watch.

J. L. R.

Notes, General and Personal.

The Marquis of Salisbury never wears gloves if he can possibly avoid doing so.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is patron of 191 livings, and the Prince of Wales twenty-one.

The Storting (or Parliament) of Norway has unanimously voted a special professorship for Nansen in the University of Christiania.

The pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in New Haven, Conn., objects to the presence in the official board of a man who plays whist.

Only 5,212 persons in Prussia had a fortune of 1,000,000 marks, \$250,000, in 1896, as compared with 5,256 the year before.

The richest Prussian is Baron Rothschild, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main; next comes Herr Krupp, and then the Prince of Pless.

Comrade Owen Jones and about seventy of his friends made a ninety-one pound ball of the tinfoil wrappings of chewing tobacco, and presented it to Pennsylvania Reserve Post, No. 191, of Philadelphia. They began making the ball in September, 1896.

When Cornelius C. Parmelee of Bethlehem, Conn., was a young man he vowed that he would never touch a razor to his face if Fremont should be defeated. This vow he has religiously kept, going unshaven since the election of James Buchanan in 1856.

Mrs. Caroline Shillaber, daughter of Benjamin Shillaber, whose "Satanstoe" Mrs. Partington" were very popular many years ago, is to enter the lecture field in New England. She intends to give reminiscences of her father's life and readings from his Partington sayings.

One of Congressmen Sulloway's New Hampshire constituents wrote to him the other day about a pension bill. Mr. Sulloway replied: "Only two obstacles stand in the way of passing your bill—Jehovah and Tom Reed. I think I can manage Jehovah if you look after Reed."

Professor Burt G. Wilder thinks that if college boys get into the habit of reading some of the essays of the late George William Curtis their bearing and manners would be improved, and the occasional acts of rowdiness that now occur in colleges would altogether cease.

A Ticking Demon.

A funny story comes from Formosa. Mr. Hiya, a Japanese official, was recently married to a daughter of one of the native chiefs. She was an untutored child of the forest, who had seen little of civilization and lived in a hut of bark and bamboo near the summit of one of the great mountains in the center of the island. But she truly loved her husband and accompanied him to Tamsui with a happy and cheerful heart. During the first night she spent in her new home, however, she was awakened by the ticking of a clock. The persistency and the monotony of the sound suggested to her mind that the instrument must be possessed of an evil spirit. She awoke her husband and listened to his explanations but they did not allay her alarm, and when he had gone to sleep again she slipped quietly from the bed and escaped to the primeval forest, where she was safe from the influence of the ticking demon.—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Clearance Papers for the Bermuda.

Washington, March 23.—The Treasury Department to-day directed that clearance papers be granted the alleged filibustering steamer Bermuda, now at Ferdinandina, Florida. The Bermuda's captain took the omnibus oath required by the Department before the permission was given. He was obliged to make affidavit that the vessel would not transfer any part of her cargo to any other vessel before reaching her destination, nor take on board more men than was required to run her. Copies of the affidavit were examined by Secretary Gage before clearance was ordered. The steamer will clear for some port in the West Indies, not Spanish, with a cargo of munitions of war.

Base-Ball Game!

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

University of North Carolina

VERSUS

University of Virginia,

Saturday, March 27, '97.

To give an opportunity to all who wish to witness the above game of Base-Ball, the Southern Railway will sell tickets from Raleigh to Chapel Hill and return at \$2.35 for the round trip.

Tickets good to return until March 25th. Train leaves Union Depot at 8:53 a. m.

THAD. C. STURGIS, Ticket Agt.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt.
W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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pie while it is going.

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them. All come and see them. It will

pay you if you are in need of anything

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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	Best's	11:30	7:20
8:16	3:49	LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	Falling Creek	10:42	6:20

THE FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

SKETCH OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA.

president McKinley as a Mason—Oldest Odd Fellow—K. of P.—Jr. O. U. A. M.—paraphrases.

The following article is along the line suggested in our last column last week, and will be followed by another on the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship in the United States.

SKETCH OF N. C. ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The historiographer of North Carolina tells us that on the 26th day of April, 1841, just 22 years after the first Lodge was instituted in Baltimore, in the little village of Weldon, in the first Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted in North Carolina. It was instituted by Rev. George M. Bain, of Portsmouth, Va., who was appointed District Deputy Grand Sire for this purpose, assisted by Rev. Jas. D. McCabe, of Richmond, the eloquent poet orator, who was once a noted character in the order, with other members from Richmond, Petersburg and Portsmouth. It is due to Old Dominion Lodge No. 5, of Portsmouth, Va., that Odd Fellowship in North Carolina lays claim to its heritage. John Campbell, W. Thos. Whitfield, W. Burton Powell, Wm. M. Moody and Thomas Martin, of North Carolina, had become members of Old Dominion Lodge by initiation, and had withdrawn from that Lodge for the purpose of becoming the charter members of Weldon Lodge No. 1 in their own State.

After the Lodge had been instituted, on the first day, as soon as organized, W. S. G. Andrews and John R. Weston were initiated and became members of the Lodge. So we see that W. S. G. Andrews and John R. Weston were the first Odd Fellows ever made on North Carolina soil. John Campbell was the first Noble Grand in North Carolina, as he was afterward the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and the first Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. The second Lodge instituted in the State was Cape Fear No. 2, located in Wilmington, and was also instituted by Rev. Geo. M. Bain. This Lodge was instituted on the 15th day of May, 1842, and was composed of the following charter members: W. S. G. Andrews, W. P. Alsop, Charles Bradley, Valentine Hodgson, Anthony L. Wilson and Willie A. Walker, who had become members of Weldon Lodge and had withdrawn for the purpose. This Lodge is still on the roll and one of the best in the jurisdiction. The third Lodge instituted was Washington No. 3, and was located at Murfreesboro. This Lodge was also instituted by Rev. Geo. M. Bain on the 17th of May, 1842, only four days after No. 2 was instituted. Its charter members were: W. S. G. Andrews, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and the second Grand Representative elected. The ravages of the war from 1861 to 1865 completely obliterated No. 3, and there is now scarcely a trace left of it except in history, and that is meagre. Its number was given to Virginia Dare Lodge, which is located at Manteo, in Dare county, at the time it was instituted, which was July 1st, 1890.

These three Lodges were the base upon which the Grand Lodge was founded.

On the 6th day of January, 1843, in the city of Wilmington, the Grand Lodge was duly instituted by the District Deputy Grand Sire, Rev. Geo. M. Bain, and was composed of Past Grand from three Lodges, as follows: From Weldon, John Campbell, D. B. Boykin and T. C. Williams; from Cape Fear No. 2, Alex. McKrae, John McKrae, Rev. A. Paul Repton and Rev. W. S. G. Andrews; from Washington No. 3, R. H. Worthington.

After the Grand Lodge was elected the following officers were elected and duly installed:

John Campbell Grand Master, R. H. Worthington Deputy Grand Master, W. S. G. Andrews Grand Secretary, Alexander McKrae Grand Treasurer, John McKrae Grand Warden, T. C. Williams was appointed Grand Conductor, D. B. Boykin Grand Conductor, and Rev. A. P. Repton Grand Chaplain. The Grand Lodge held for two days and adjourned sine die, but met again on May the 10th, 1843, in the same city, which was the commencement of the regular annual sessions. It met again on the 10th of May, 1844, and in 1845-46-47-48. In 1849 it met in Raleigh and has been migrating from time to time ever since.

Answering the query as to who is the oldest Odd Fellow in Wake county: It would seem from the records that our well-known Philip Thiem is entitled to that honor. Bro. Thiem joined Monumental Lodge No. 14, in Baltimore, Md., in 1851. January 5, 1854, he removed to Raleigh, bringing with him a visiting card, depositing it in Old Manteo Lodge. Later he became a member of Manteo by deposit of withdrawal card. He, therefore, has been a "continuous" Odd Fellow for forty-six years. He is at present a member of Seaton Gales, and has served the Lodge as Secretary for sixteen years. His books are a study in the art of the historian. Bro. Thiem has filled every office in the subordinate Lodge; is Grand Patriarch of North Carolina, and was elected a member of the Grand Lodge nearly twenty years ago.

A. F. AND A. M.

President William McKinley is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias, and also a Greek Fraternity man, says the American Tyler. His entrance into Masonry was an incident of the war and unique. McKinley was going through a hospital with one of the regimental surgeons. He noticed that the surgeon and some of the Confederate wounded were very friendly to each other, and in several instances the surgeon gave money to the prisoners. The surgeon told him they were brother Masons. Young McKinley was so much impressed with the friendly feeling existing between Confederate and Union Masons that he expressed a desire to join the order. The records of Hiram Lodge No. 21, A. F. and A. M., Winchester, Va., show that on Monday, May 1, 1862, at 7:30 p. m., there were present: Bro. J. B. T. Reed, W. M.; Bro. John P. Morris, W. M.; Bro. R. J. McMurtry, J. W.; Bro. George M. Legg, Secretary; Bro. John Kerr, Treasurer; Bro. Geo. E. Jenkins, S. D.; and Bro. John McIlvaine, Tyler. J. R. Capron, William McKinley, Maurice Watkins, H. Thompson and Alfred M. Shegove were introduced and received the Entered Apprentice degree in due and ancient form. Also, on Tuesday, 7:20 p. m., May 2nd, 1862, at a meeting of the same lodge, there were present Bro. Geo. W. Ginn, W. M.; Bro. John P. Morris, S. W.

Bro. L. C. Abbott, J. W.; Bro. George M. Legg, Secretary; Bro. John Kerr, Treasurer; Bro. W. R. Denny, S. D.; Bro. Geo. E. Jenkins, J. D., and Bro. Robt. McElroy, Tyler. Entered Apprentices: Wm. McKinley, J. R. Capron, Maurice Watkins and Alfred M. Shegove were introduced and passed to the degree of Fellowcraft. Also at a meeting of the same lodge, held at 3 p. m., Wednesday, May 3, 1862, the following were present: Bro. J. B. T. Reed, W. M.; Bro. John Philip, S. W.; Bro. Harry Ellen, J. W.; Bro. George M. Legg, Secretary; Bro. John Kerr, Treasurer; Bro. Joseph M. Ginn, S. D.; Bro. J. D. and Bro. Geo. E. Jenkins, Tyler, J. R. Capron, John P. Morris, Wm. McKinley and Maurice Watkins, Fellowcrafts, were introduced and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

On the same day a demit was issued by the lodge to William McKinley, of Poland, Ohio. Of those brethren who were present at the initiation of Major McKinley there are but three living—Bro. W. R. Denny, now living in Nashville, Tenn., and Bros. George E. and C. S. Jenkins, now living in Winchester, Va.

After returning to Ohio, Major McKinley deposited his demit with McKimney Lodge No. 394, at Niles, Ohio, and thence came to Canton, Ohio, 60, Canton, Ohio, on limit from McKimney Lodge No. 394, on August 21, 1867. In October, 1869, he was demitted from Canton Lodge, and on October 30, 1869, he became a charter member of Eagle Lodge No. 421, of Canton, Ohio. On December 27, 1883, he received the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master and Most Excellent Master, and the Royal Arch degree on December 28 of the same year, in Canton Chapter No. 84, R. A. M. On December 18, 1884, he received the degree of the Red Cross, and on December 23 he received the order of the Temple and the degree of Knight of Malta, in Canton Commandery No. 38, K. T.

As Major McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 18, 1826, he was over 22 years of age when he received his first three degrees in Hiram Lodge No. 21, at Winchester, Va.; consequently there can be no question as to his legal standing as a Master Mason.

The Masonic Directory for 1897 of Canton, Ohio, shows the Major to be a member in good standing of Eagle Lodge No. 421, F. and A. M.; Canton Chapter No. 84, R. A. M., and Canton Commandery No. 38, K. T.

While the numerous cares connected with his public life have precluded any active work on the part of Major McKinley in any of the Masonic bodies, he has scrupulously maintained his connection with all of them, and has always expressed his great interest in the fraternity at large, and as a Mason is held in the highest esteem by his brethren in the several bodies to which he belongs.

K. OF P.

Centre Lodge Monday night conferred the rank of Knight on three Esquires.

It is cheering to receive from all over this domain intelligence of prosperity in Lodges and increase in membership. Elections for Representatives to Grand Lodge take place first meeting in April.

On last Thursday, March 18, D. G. C. Wilson made an official visit to Centene Lodge No. 87. He reports this lodge in fine working condition. Since the date of its institution, on June 9, 1890, to the present time, it has gained about two hundred percent in membership. The members comprising it are enthusiastic Pythians and will keep their Lodge in the vanguard of the order. Their visitor was accorded a hearty welcome.

A special meeting of the Knights of Pythias was addressed by Grand Chancellor Washington Catlett, of Wilmington, Friday evening at their lodge rooms. After the address, a general good time was had and refreshments were served.

JR. O. U. A. M.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics is making rapid strides in this State. Since the session of the State Council in Greensboro, February 23, 1897, there have been four new councils organized. Rev. L. L. Albright, the efficient State Organizer, is doing good work, and the State officers confidently expect the membership to double by the next session of the State Council if Bro. Albright decides to give his whole time to the work. The local council in this city, Raleigh, No. 1, is taking on new life since the reception tendered their distinguished brother, Lieut. Governor Reynolds, last month. This occasion brought the objects and aims of the Order more prominently before the public than anything heretofore done on this line. Applications are coming in at every meeting, and a degree team is in fine shape to confer the work. It is the ambition of this council to again become the banner council of the State, a distinction it had to yield to Asheville, No. 6, when that council neared the 200 mark.

PARAGRAPHS.

You may talk fraternity until you're black in the face, but it's the business end that keeps a lodge going.

Some members of lodges are but hangers on. The only evidence of membership they can show is an occasional receipt for dues. They are like an old apple tree in a pasture. If they bear any fruit, the hogs get it.

There is nothing in the deepest and best sense human which, in the highest and truest sense, is not also Christianity.

It is pleasing to hear, "Well, we are getting along nicely," but annoying to the searcher for news to hear, "but we haven't anything to give out." So, if the public wants all the Lodge news, they will have to send in their applications.

The A. O. U. W. Degree Team will be put in motion tonight. Master Workman Parrish wants every man at his post at 8:30 o'clock at the latest. Royal Arcanum people are a little quiet just now, but never idle. They have nothing to fear from competition.

K. and L. of H. expect work of an interesting character shortly. Andrew J. Jackson occupies the Protector's station.

Our Masonic brethren look wise and say "nothing." But there's something in the air, sure.

Who is presiding officer of the National Union? Please send in your name. A dispensation was granted this week to Hominy Lodge A. F. and A. M., Hominy Centre, Buncombe county, H. C. King, Master.

President Clinton L. Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company of New York, has successfully opened reading rooms for the employment of the system of which he is the head. A new one that he has in view will contain newspapers, magazines and books, and will have a well-equipped gymnasium as an adjunct.

Motherhood.

Good-bye, little boy, good-bye. I never had thought of this. That some day I'd vainly sigh For the baby I used to kiss. That into his corner a man would grow, And I should not miss him nor see him go.

'Till all of a sudden the scales would fall, And one be revealed to be me, straight and tall. Then I should be startled and sadly cry: "Good-bye, little boy, good-bye!"

Good-bye, little boy, good-bye. You are going despite my tears. You cannot, and neither can I. Successfully cope with the years. They flit for the burden that all must bear. And then, at their pleasure, they place it there.

I love you, too, but my heart is sore For the child who has gone to return no more.

And deep in my bosom I sadly cry: "Good-bye, little boy, good-bye!" —Isabel Richy in New England Farmer.

THE STORY OF A SPY.

His Remains Recovered by His Sons After Thirty-Four Years.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

At the beginning of the great civil war in 1861 Samuel W. Kenney, a Pennsylvania boy by birth, was engaged in business in Pulaski, Tenn. He owned a farm of 231 acres near the city and had \$3,000 worth of cotton stored there. He was a strong Union man, and the southerners burned his cotton and made it impossible for him to live among them. A mob attacked his house, and he and his family, after hiding several days in the woods, made their way northward and went to their old home in Pennsylvania.

In September, 1862, Kenney joined the command of Gen. James S. Negley at Pittsburg and entered active service as a spy. He went to Louisville, and thence entered the Confederate lines. He was recognized and betrayed by one of his old Tennessee neighbors and was arrested by Bragg's forces at Lynchburg.

From this point Samuel W. Kenney disappeared. His family knew that he had been captured and believed that he had been executed, but proof of that fact was unobtainable. In 1867 Mrs. Kenney left Pennsylvania and removed to Dwight, Ill., where she has resided ever since. Two sons, now grown to sturdy manhood, live in this city, Alexander at 638 Monroe street and John at 3401 Parnell avenue.

Twenty years ago they made an attempt to obtain a pension for their mother, but failed because the department records at Washington did not show that the missing spy of 1862 had been regularly enlisted, and there was no proof of his death. Gave up the idea, however, Congressman Woodman of this city found in the war department an official reference to the execution of a northern spy named Kenney at Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863. This proof was regarded as sufficient, and a pension has just been granted to the aged widow in Dwight.

Last week Alexander Kenney and his brother John went to Tennessee to discover if possible any further facts about the fate of their father. They visited Tullahoma and were most hospitably received by the town officials. It was suggested by the mayor that an aged woman who had lived in the place ever since the war might know something about the death of the northern spy, and she was visited.

"There were only four men killed in Tullahoma during the war," she said positively. "Three of them were Confederates and they were buried in the town cemetery. The other one was a spy who had been caught by Bragg's men. I saw them take him out of the jail and put him into a wagon and saw him sitting on a coffin. They drove away with him, and I heard he had been hanged, but I don't know where."

"Can you remember the name of that spy?" asked one of the Chicagoans.

"Yes," she replied, "his name was Kenney."

But this seemed to be as far as the search could be traced. There were no town records which would throw light upon the matter and no additional facts could be learned. Returning to the railway station, the two Chicagoans fell into conversation with the railway agent, Archibald Smith, and incidentally mentioned their mission while waiting for a train.

"Well, boys, I'm sorry for you," he said, "but I guess I can help you some. I saw your father hanged. I was only 12 years old then, and the sight was stamped on my mind indelibly, for I was scared nearly to death. Besides, the body was buried on my father's farm, and for many years afterward I used to shudder and run as fast as I could whenever I had to pass the spot."

The trio, led by the southerner, passed through the little town, and just outside the suburbs, on the northwestern side, a halt was made.

They hanged your father to that sycamore tree there by the spring," said the guide. "His body was buried about half way up that hill over there, and the grave wasn't marked. You'll never find it now."

But the two Chicagoans went over every foot of the hillside. A recent freshet had washed away part of the bank and undermined the hill so that part of the ragged edge gave way beneath the feet of Alexander Kenney, and he saw protruding from the lower bank the two lower leg bones of a skeleton. The spy who disappeared thirty-four years ago had been found.

The remains were brought to Chicago, and will be interred in the family lot.

INDECENT NEWSPAPERS.

Unbiased and Expert Opinion of New York's Yellow Scoundrels.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some time ago the New York World and the New York Journal established the enviable reputation of being the leading sensational newspapers of the country. The World has for years outraged the better taste of the community by its publication of nasty scandals, its offensive personalities and general lack of dignity and respectability, but it was not until the Journal, under the management of a San Francisco millionaire, became its rival in the same field that the extreme of indecent journalism was reached. Both papers have been engaged in a mad struggle to stir the pool of vice to the depth and set the discoveries before their readers in the most sensational way. Both have followed the fashion of the San Francisco papers in their own offices concerning politics, national and international, concerning Cuban affairs and the relations of our government therewith, concerning any matter, public or private, that suggested itself to ingenious reportorial minds; and the tales, after having been made the most of, have been denied or merged into others

more improbable. Their illustrations have been disgusting, often indecent, in subject, and atrocious from the artistic standpoint. They have not been trustworthy as to news, though great sums are spent on special correspondents or high literary or journalistic reputes, and they have been exaggerated daily editions of the Police Gazette in their general tone. Protests against them have been numerous; people of refined tastes have resented having them thrust in their way in hotels, on trains and even in club reading rooms, but until now it never seems to have occurred to any one that the evil might be abated. A few days ago the managers of the Newark Public Library decided that the obnoxious sheets should no longer be received there. This started the ball.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Two Young Lawyers Adjust Differences by Ring Rules.

From the Petersburg Index-Appel.

A Model Regimental History.

Payetteville Observer.

Others of the regimental histories of North Carolina troops in the civil war, which have been prepared at the request of Judge Walter Clark, who was entrusted with that duty, are coming out now, in addition to the forty or fifty (out of the seventy-odd) already published. When the delay results in such completeness of work as Maj. Stedman has produced in his history of the Forty-fourth regiment (Pettigrew's, Kirkland's, MacRae's brigade), it is certainly to be commended. For this is a model regimental history, the roster of the company officers by grades being singularly complete; the record of events evincing the true historian's genius for noting the due proportions of things, and the treatment throughout being of the clear and logical kind which only trained minds are capable of.

Major Stedman generously makes acknowledgment of assistance in supplying him with the data which he has been so conscientiously accumulating, received from our townsman, Capt. John H. Robinson of the Fifty-second regiment, who in the autumn of '64 was detailed to serve on General MacRae's staff as assistant adjutant general in place of Captain Louis G. Young, who had been severely wounded; and to Capt. W. P. Oldham, Robert Bingham and Abram Cox, and Lieuts. Thomas B. Long and Richard G. Sheed, officers of the regiment.

Here is an interesting extract from this history which well describes a notable characteristic of the North Carolinian veterans of Lee's army who stacked arms at Appomattox:

"The esprit de corps of the regiment was of the very highest order. Neither disease, famine, nor scenes of horror were calculated to freeze the hearts of the bravest ever conquered its iron spirit. The small remnant who survived the trials of the retreat from Petersburg, and who left a trail of blood along their weary march from its abandoned trenches to Appomattox Court House, were as eager and ready for the fray on that last memorable day as when with full ranks and abundant supplies they drove the Federal troops before them in heading flight on other fields."

The account of Lieutenant Colonel Hargrove's saving the bridges over the South Anna river, on the 26th of June, 1862, by his remarkable flight with eighty men against 1,500 of Spear's cavalry, is uncommonly well done and deserves to be remembered by North Carolinians for its own sake as well as for that of the deed it records.

As most of our readers know, Major Stedman (once our honored lieutenant governor, and afterwards falling to win the nomination for the governorship, when the most election, by a mere scratch) is now a resident of Atlanta, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. All North Carolinians will join in the sincere hope that this one of our "dispersed abroad" may win fortune and fame in his new home, where his uncommon gifts of mind and manner and other engaging attributes are doubtless appreciated.

Bloodhound's Keen Scent.

Kansas City Journal.

A remarkable exhibition of the keenness of scent of the bloodhound was given at the little town of Bronson, in Allen county, the other day. The town recently appropriated \$100 out of the city treasury for the purchase of one of these animals, the purpose being the detection and capture of thieves who were operating in the neighborhood, and a test of the hound was considered desirable. At noon three men started out on foot and walked four miles into the country. Then they mounted horses, and by a circuitous route returned to the town. Six hours later the hound was permitted to smell a glove which had been worn by one of the men, and the next instant with a deep howl caught up the trail and followed it on the run. At one point the men had walked for thirty yards on a fence, and when the hound came to this point he carried his nose along the rail with hardly any reduction of speed. Coming to the place where the men had mounted he took up the trail of the horses and following into town, where in a crowd of more than 100 men, he picked out the one whose glove had been given him to smell.

F. M. Murphy, of Phoenix, Ariz., a brother of ex-Governor Murphy, of Arizona, now in Washington, looks so much like Mr. Dewey that he is often taken for the latter.

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Commenced Business September 30, 1891.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	\$100,000.00
STOCKS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jao. W. Scott, K. B. Roney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh, RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, \$225,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$0,000.

Officers: Chas. H. Belvin, President, Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President, F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors: Chas. H. Belvin, Thos. B. Crowder, Chas. E. Johnson, Julius Lewis, F. O. Moring, W. R. Tucker.

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Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E Streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire
Service of the Southern
Associated Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

STRANGE THINGS HAPPEN THESE PIPING TIMES.

Curious things happen these days of strange happenings. It is hard, ah, impossible, to foreshadow the smallest event. Among the curious things that have happened under our observation, for a long time, are the things that daily outcrop as a result of the lease fight. It was a merry fight, and we enjoyed it, and it is an event that marks an important epoch in the history of North Carolina.

The fight is practically over and the lease holds—in fact, it is fastened even tighter than the lessee dared hope, and it will, since the burden fell at the last moment on the "sacred" heads of the anti-lessees. The lessees are entirely satisfied; and if the other fellows are not, they can blame no one but themselves, but this is not what we started out to say. It is this:

We are in receipt—just how we are unable to inform the public—of several circulars issued by the Seaboard Air Line, the purport of which is to inform the people of North Carolina that the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Company is all wrong and should never have been made, etc., etc., and, what is curious to us, that nearly all this "valuable" literature is extracts, editorials, etc., taken from the News and Observer.

Now we are the friend of the Seaboard in much that, perhaps they are not willing to accredit us, and we sympathize with them in this, that they are—must be—ignorant of the lack of force and influence of that newspaper in this State upon this important question. It would be ungenerous in us to say these articles were written and published solely for the benefit of the Seaboard Air Line, but the reproduction of them in circulars and distribution of them throughout the State for the purpose of manufacturing public opinion in favor of Governor Russell's pet scheme, prove conclusively that they were produced for special effect and upon order. That's all right, provided the newspaper can stand that kind of personal journalism.

This effort to manufacture public opinion through the credit of a newspaper that has lost its influence with its own party, and that never had any outside of it, looks to us as a lost cause indeed.

Why all this abortive effort? By the action of the Southern Railroad Company the matter has been thrown into the courts, fearlessly relying upon their just cause, and those extracts, editorials, etc., are reproduced in circular form for the sole purpose of prejudicing the public mind.

What is it they hope for? To bias the judgment of the people by such agitation hoping to bring to bear an influence upon the court. What folly. Did the paper voice the sentiment of the people, there might be some danger that justice would be thwarted, for public sentiment cannot always be ignored, and is often led into error by malicious agitation, but looking at the matter in its true light, it is seen at once that it is a put up job, hatched for the purpose above stated, and the News and Observer is used as the tool of the aforesaid road.

The letters published in that paper are letters written by request of the editor of the paper.

There are few of them, scarcely one of them, written by men of any prominence or influence.

We say this because we do not wish the public to be deceived, and we say it with all due respect to the officers of the Seaboard Air Line.

We fail to find where the Southern is resorting to such a trick. They rely upon the merit of their case, and upon it they will win, for their cause is just, is right and must stand in the court of law.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It is a fact that tariff debates are not attracting the attention they once did, as evidenced in the present discussion. While the entire membership of the House paid strict attention to Chairman Dingley in opening the debate, there was no enthusiasm, or interruption except by Mr. Linney of this state. Mr. Dingley began his speech slowly and deliberately. Although his voice was thin and weak, the stillness in the large hall was so absolute that he could be heard in the most remote corners. All the members on his own side of the House, and most of those on the other side, paid the closest and most respectful attention to his remarks; and occasionally some slight demonstration occurred when he declared it to be the belief of the committee on ways and means that no remedy was adequate to the situation confronting Congress that did not aid in setting all the people at work again. After he had been speaking for half an hour and when he had reached the more abstruse points of his argument, his voice began to weaken and the general interest in the speech began to fall off. There was no interruption of the speech except when Mr. Linney (Republican, North Carolina) asked Mr. Dingley a question in reference to the tax on pine, spruce and other saw logs, and was told that logs were on the free list. Some applause came from the Republican side when Mr. Dingley declared that in the second year of the operation of the proposed law the revenue of the government would be increased by at least \$100,000,000, the government would be put upon its feet again, and the interest-bearing debt would be reduced.

Mr. Dingley's speech was mainly a repetition of the facts, statistics and arguments used in his report. He concluded as follows:

"The inquiry naturally arises as to what will be the probable annual revenue from the proposed tariff revision in case it should become law. The only solid basis from which we can draw inferences is that supplied by the estimate of Mr. Evans, the statistician, who has made the comparative statement that on the basis of importation of the fiscal year of 1896, the pending bill enacted into law would yield an increase of revenue of about \$112,000,000, the details of which are given in the report of the committee on ways and means. The committee estimate, after making liberal reductions, that for the first year, in case the bill should become a law by May 1, the additional revenue would reach \$75,000,000, and that for every year thereafter, in case its passage should be deferred, there would have to be a deduction of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 for wool, sugar, and other articles imported on speculation to avoid the increased duties. For the second year, it is believed, the proposed bill would yield \$100,000,000 of increased revenue.

"It must be obvious from any point of view that the prompt action by the two houses of Congress is indispensable to secure the revenue which the pending bill is intended to yield. The exigency is an unusual one. The people, without regard to party affiliations, are asking for action. Business awaits our final decision. With this great question of adequate revenue to carry on the government settled favorably by such an adjustment of duties as will restore to our own people what has been surrendered to others during the past four years, with restored confidence in the future, there is reason to believe that gradually and surely there will come back to us the great prosperity which we enjoyed in the decade prior to 1893, and which the greatest of living English statisticians so strikingly eulogized when he said, in 1892, that 'it would be impossible to find in history any parallel to the progress of the United States in the (then) last ten years.'"

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee are split into two factions on the general subject of taxing raw materials. McMillin and Wheeler represent the exploded Cleveland idea of free wool, free cotton, and free trade generally, while the young bloods of the committee, including Bailey, McLaurin of South Carolina, Robertson of Louisiana and Swanson of Virginia, combat it in the interest of industrial progress in the south. It is learned that the division of sentiment in the committee over the proposed duty on raw cotton was not the only exhibition of lack of Democratic harmony. Under the lead of Bailey the young bloods, or a portion of them, voted outright in favor of retaining the Dingley wool schedule in the bill as against a proposition to make wool free. Such political heresy was surprising in its suddenness and effect and in its results.

WANTED—ANOTHER CHANCE AT AN ISSUE.

The following editorial from the Atlanta Constitution will be well understood when read. The editor of the Constitution finds an excuse to pitch into the editor of the New York World and he does it right handsomely. It is a little Democratic Kilkenny cat fight which Republicans heartily enjoy, hence we reproduce it. It's good reading, but underlying it all is a feeling of much bitterness.

The New York World has suddenly become enthusiastic. It declares that the Republican party is riding for a fall. It announces in loud tones that "the Republicans have given the Democrats an issue on which they cannot fail to win—the tariff with its logical corollaries of trusts, monopolies and public prodigality."

What a noble attitude! What a fine frenzy of patriotic emotion! What an array of rolling words and eloquent phrases! "The tariff, with its logical corollaries of trusts, monopolies and public prodigality." How new and original this sudden devotion to anti-tariff! Indeed, how new the question! "That issue," cries

the patriotic World, "must be made and kept broad enough to"—well, no matter what, so long as this brilliant discovery shines like a glow-worm in a quagmire. "The Republicans have given the Democrats an issue on which they cannot fail to win."

The hollowness of this particular sham is manifest on the face of it. The pretense is that the tariff was not an issue until the Republicans got into power and announced their intention of laying a protective tariff. Consequently the World displays its emotions on a white screen, and declares that "the Republicans have given the Democrats an issue on which they cannot fail to win."

This issue on which the Democrats "cannot fail to win" was made by the Republicans at St. Louis in June last. They made it in their platform, and, in order that there might be no mistake about it, they nominated as their candidate, a man whose whole political reputation is wrapped up in high tariff legislation—a man who has made protection a hobby, and who studied the question to the exclusion of all others.

There was the protection issue embodied in the platform and incarnated in the candidate. And as if this were not enough, the candidate iterated and reiterated the issue in every speech he made to the audiences that assembled at his front door. The Republican orators threw it down as the game of battle, the Republican newspapers were filled with arguments in favor of it. It was the sure road to prosperity—it was the only road to prosperity. There never was, never had been, never could be any other about it. If the people wanted to be happy and contented, let them elect the advance agent of prosperity—the champion and exponent of protection.

The Democrats accepted the challenge, inserted a tariff reform plank in their platform, and declared that protection for the evils which were oppressing the people. Where was the World when the issue was thus definitely presented? Parading as a Democratic newspaper, it was cheering on the Republicans and coquetting with Mr. McKinley. Its course from the beginning of the campaign to the close was anti-Democratic. It supported McKinley; it supported protection; it gave all its time and its energy during the campaign to the effort to defeat its own party.

When protection for protection's sake was the issue, the World, deserted its party and gave its support to those pledged to support it in the law. Protection won at the polls, and now the Republicans are preparing to carry out their pledge. At this juncture the World, and a number of other Democratic newspapers and individuals who bolted their party in the midst of the fight, now clamors for the very opportunity which the Democratic party presented to them at Chicago, when it took up the protection game thrown down by the Republicans at St. Louis.

"Give us an issue," they cry. "Let us have a fight on protection," says the World, and some of the others who, when the battle was the hottest and the forces of the Democratic party were assaulting the protection flag of the Republicans, were rushing pell-mell to join the sutler's brigade behind, or had actually crossed the lines, entered the enemy's ranks and joined under the flag of protection in the attack on the Democratic position.

And now, gentlemen, you want an issue.

You had protection as an issue last year, and you trailed the flag of your party in the dust! Who knows that you would not do the same thing if you had the same issue again?

THE SENATORIAL SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has never had a Republican United States Senator, and it would be almost criminal for the present opportunity to be lost because of factional and personal prejudices. That Kentucky vote is needed for the new Tariff bill. The matter would have been settled before this if Gov. Bradley would listen to the advice of President McKinley. He visited him at Canton twice during February, and at the close of the last interview it was felt that matters were straightened out. When he returned to Kentucky, however, the Governor named a successor to Senator Blackburn on his own account.

There was not the slightest chance that his appointee would be recognized at Washington, and we do not believe that he ever went so far as to file his papers. The appointment only complicated affairs locally, but Dr. Hunter went ahead despite it and secured the nomination for Senator from the Republican caucus. He has also, or had, three or four gold Democratic votes. Three or four Republicans, however, have all along declined to support Hunter, and negotiations have been going on since the caucus was held by which Bradley or some one he would name was to have the full Democratic support in addition to the few bolting Republicans. That combination, if made, would defeat Hunter. The report is that it has been made, but we doubt whether it can hold together until Wednesday, when the Legislature is to meet in joint session to choose a Senator. We understand that the Republicans have resolved to act at once and to elect either Bradley or Hunter.

So far as we have seen Judge Avery has said nothing. If he confirms Governor Russell's explanation it will be accepted; otherwise there are lots of folks who will not take the Governor's statement at par.

Up to date Judge Avery has said nothing. The Judge is probably too conscientious to undertake to pull the Governor out of the hole. He can't do it unless he can pull the hole in after him.

In order to reconcile the friends of Dr. Parker, the man who was endorsed by the Populists and Republicans in caucus during the sitting of the Legislature for Commissioner of Agriculture, each was called from the caucus room to the outside and the bosom friend of the Governor assured each that Dr. Parker would be taken care of in the future; that he should have a good, fat job, etc., but that Mewborn must be appointed Commissioner for the sake of "harmony." Harmony! With what? With whom? Daniels, Ramsey and Jim Young?

LET US THANK GOD.

When we see children, idiots or lunatics in charge of a powerful machine, we naturally feel uneasy for their safety and the safety of others, then what a sense of relief all must now feel that the Hon. (?) Legislature has adjourned.

Now if some one will get the monomaniac, Joe Daniels, to stop singing his fool song about the railroad lease until we can get our nerves quiet, the whole State will say, thank God.—J. P. D. in King's Weekly.

Now this is severe. Hard on the Honorable Legislature, and while we cannot take upon ourselves to defend all the acts of that honorable body, a task too herculean even for us, yet there were a few things done that redounded to its credit—for instance the lease question.

As to Josephus—well, while we would like to jump into the ring and fight for a brother editor upon ordinary occasions, we regret to say we prefer to knock him out on the fly in these passing days. Bro. Joe has been a star artist in this opera, and has sung as no other man could sing, or who would have had the gall to sing, but he has cracked his voice and it is very likely that the Russell-Seaboard Air Line management will let him out very soon, and then Bro. Joe will have to fall back on the generosity of the fraternity and take up a collection, for his fat will be in the fire. He can depend upon us dropping in a dollar when the hat is passed, though we shall be sorry such a sweet singer has ceased to sing.

In view of the information contained in our Washington special this morning, we fear that we shall have to part with the Governor.

Henry Watterson is authority for the statement that Altgeld has done more than Bryan to injure the Democratic party. Until the voice of Watterson was heard the matter was an open question.

This is the last day of long-winded tariff speeches in the House. To-morrow the debate will go on under the five-minute rule; but unlimited leave to print will burden the Congressional Record with dull discussion for some time to come.

If Russell doesn't give Josephus Daniels a piece of pie for the work he has been doing he will prove an ingrate. In fact Josephus deserves it. He has done yeoman service for the Governor and that official should not forget his enemies—his friends he forgets.

Editor Andrews, of the Press-Visitor, blushes to the roots of his hair at the suggestion of electing him Mayor of Raleigh. He is profuse in his acknowledgments of the compliment, but silent as to the main question, from which it is to be inferred that Barkis is willin'.

The New York Legislature actually voted down the bill to compel railroads to give free passes to State officials. The North Carolina Legislature can now regard their New York contemporaries as unmitigated asses.—Asheville Gazette.

Not as great asses, perhaps, as the fellows who do not know that the North Carolina Legislature did the very same thing.

Mr. M. Rosenthal, the grocer, has our heartfelt thanks for a box of most delicious strawberries, the first of the season. Nothing catches an editor so securely as to tickle his palate with something really delicious. Of course, all editors' tastes are delicate, refined, really fastidious, hence the appreciation of Mr. Rosenthal's handsome, delicious present.

Senator Pritchard and the North Carolina Republican Representatives have recommended Mr. A. E. Holton for district attorney of this district. He will not be appointed for some months yet, as Mr. Glenn will be allowed to serve out his term, which ends July 1st. It would be interesting to know what has become of Col. Marshall Mott in the shuffle.—The Landmark.

He is still shuffling the political cards and when he gets a flush he'll win the pot. Don't worry.

There is a party of protectionists springing up in the South that promises to revolutionize the industrial interest of this section. The New Popocratic party, built upon the ruins of the old Democratic, is still for free trade and the fifty cent dollar. A house divided against itself must fall. There is but one protectionist party in this country. This new element now coming to the front should unhesitatingly come in the Republican party and help restore this country to its old time prosperity.

Speaker Reed is showing the master hand again by refusing to appoint any standing committees except Ways and Means. The effect is to prevent promiscuous legislation for the time being. A great many bills have been introduced, but as there are no committees to report them, they softly slumber in the pigeon hole. If the Speaker can hold out against pressure to appoint other committees, he will practically insure an adjournment soon after the passage of the tariff bill.

The Raleigh Tribune, Republican, is making a mighty flutter on account of the mistake made by one Democratic newspaper and copied by others, in saying that ex-Rev. T. W. Babbs had been elected chaplain of the penitentiary. It appears to think that it was an intentional perversion of fact. And yet, if it would stop a minute to think of the man could invent could damage the fusion brigade in this State half so much as a statement of even Landmark.

Mistake? Well, let it go as a mistake. It was, after all, a cowardly attack, though true, perhaps, in degree. Some men have no humanity in them.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS

General Collapse Seems to be Inevitable.

BUSINESS PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED

SEVERAL LINES ANNOUNCE THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

President Frik Does Not Think the Supreme Court Decision Covers All Traffic Associations—Would Mean Disaster to Business.

Chicago, March 24.—All railroad traffic associations in this city refrained from transacting any business to-day, which had to do with the regulation of rates or division of business. Although the executive officers and clerical force at the various headquarters remained at their desks, only routine business and that which does not come within the ban of the Supreme Court's decision, was attended to. Practically, all the associations are in a state of suspended animation, "looking over the ground and waiting to find out where they stand," as Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, expressed it.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad gave a sweeping notice of withdrawal to-day from membership in every freight and passenger traffic association. The general counsel of that company advised the passenger officials not to affiliate with other roads.

The notice includes the bureaus for the issue of mileage tickets and half-fare permits, which are departments of the Western Passenger Association. At the same time, it hit upon the plan of appointing B. D. Caldwell, chairman of the association, its agent, to attend to clergy permits and mileage tickets, thus practically retaining the association machinery for the sake of economy and convenience. This method of procedure will probably be adopted by other roads which feel it incumbent upon themselves to sever all official relations with other roads in association form.

Such action would mean that although the associations will be dissolved in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision, the officials and other employees of the organization will be retained to attend to business which is not prohibited. The Burlington road also erased its name from all joint rate sheets, with all other lines, which is an indication that the company believes the decision prohibits agreements with connecting lines on through business.

The action of the St. Paul road to-day is in effect for a withdrawal from all freight and passenger traffic associations. The official announcement was made that until the full text of the decision was received and an opinion had been rendered by the legal department, the company will not participate in any association. Its policy is that inaction is equivalent to withdrawal, and, therefore, within legal bounds. It is a question among railroad men whether the mileage and clergy bureaus come within the scope of the decision.

The Santa Fe Company did not enlarge on its action of yesterday, limiting its withdrawal from the freight association. This limitation was decided upon in the opinion, which is shared by many able railroad attorneys, that, as the anti-trust law is to prevent the restraint of trade and commerce only, the terms cannot rightly be applied to passengers and their transportation, which are not commodities.

Vice-Chairman Barker, of the Western Freight Association's Board of Administration, received official notice to-day of the Minneapolis and St. Louis road's withdrawal from all freight associations. The members of the Board of Administration sat in their offices reading the newspapers and discussing the railroad situation as presented therein. The same condition of inertia prevailed at the headquarters of the Western and Trans-Continental Passenger Associations. Chairman Caldwell returned to-day from Washington and New York, and an important meeting was to have been held, but the officials of roads who came only to discuss the matter informally, and the chairman said there would be a continuation of the informality to-morrow. No business was likewise transacted by Commissioners Donald and Tucker, of the Central Passenger and Central Freight Associations, respectively.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Small Successes Claimed for Spanish Commanders.

Havana, March 24.—General Linares reports that his command of 1,900 men, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, left Songo, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and at La Sal ranch, encountered several parties of rebels under the leadership of Cebreco, with whom they had a sharp engagement. The rebels were finally forced to retire from their positions, which were occupied by the Spanish troops.

It is reported that the camp of Calixto Garcia's column has been captured by the Spaniards after a severe fight at the conclusion of which the insurgents were found to have left sixteen of their number dead on the field. The capture of the camp was effected by a dashing cavalry charge. The rebels were reinforced by the band under Rabi, and awaited the troops at Balre Arriba, but were obliged to retire to a point within sight of Jiguani. In the course of these journeys and the engagements the rebels lost twenty-seven men killed. The Spanish forces had one Lieutenant and four privates wounded.

By order of Captain General Weyler, Isabella Rafael Bourke, an English prisoner, who has been for some time detained at Cienfuegos, was yesterday released.

Bicycle Maker Assigns. Little Falls, N. Y., March 24.—Homer P. Snyder, the successor to Snyder & Fisher, bicycle manufacturers, of this city, made a general assignment this morning. Liabilities and assets unknown.

TREATY MAY BE REJECTED

DAY SET FOR VOTING ON PENDING AMENDMENTS.

Chilton Amendment Under Discussion—Many Prominent Senators Think It Ought to be Adopted.

Washington, March 24.—An agreement was reached in executive session this afternoon on an hour for voting on the amendments to the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, but consent to an agreement for the final vote was refused. At 2 o'clock next Wednesday, the vote will be taken on the amendments then pending and the treaty in its then shape is to be printed for the use of the Senate the next day. At 4 o'clock on Thursday, following, the vote is to be taken upon all amendments that may be offered in the meantime, and this will be the last of the votes on proposed amendments. From that time the debate will proceed on the treaty, proper.

Senator Davis made a persistent effort to secure an agreement for an hour for the final vote, but was confronted with objections that made such an agreement impossible. It is thought, however, that with all amendments out of the way, the final vote cannot long be postponed. What the ultimate outcome will be can hardly be foreseen. The opponents of the treaty profess to have the requisite thirty votes necessary to compass the defeat of the treaty, and say they have several of the new Senators on their list. The questions asked by these new Senators indicate a lively interest in the convention and a determination to understand the subject thoroughly before casting their votes. It would not come as a surprise to the committee to have the treaty rejected.

Senator Morgan took the floor immediately after the doors were closed, and spoke for an hour or more in advocacy of the Chilton amendment, reiterating, however, his opposition to the treaty as a whole. The Chilton amendment makes a very important change in the tenor of the first article of the treaty. Under that article the contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration under this general treaty "all questions in difference between them, which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation."

Mr. Chilton's amendment modifies this reading so as to make it read that the United States agrees to submit all questions which the Senate (which is part of our treaty-making power) shall decide to be subjects fit for arbitration under this treaty "all questions in difference between them, which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation."

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Mr. Morgan was one of these. He thought the Chilton amendment essential and vital. If the treaty was to be ratified, he wanted it safeguarded in every possible manner, and wanted the Senate to take, however, it might be protected, Great Britain would find a loophole through which that government would evade her duties under that instrument if her interests demanded that she so escape them.

Mr. Morgan was replied to by Mr. Lodge, who declared his belief that the treaty, as reported to the Senate, was amply protective for the United States government. To further amend it would but complicate the language of the convention. Mr. Lodge made a short speech in favor of arbitration as a principle, and eulogistic of the pending treaty as a proper expression of the extent to which this government was ready to go in that direction.

Chairman Davis and Mr. Hoar also spoke briefly in advocacy of the treaty as amended by the committee and against the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. Spooner, one of the new men, insisted that the Chilton amendment was not ill-timed for the reason that it made clear what appeared to be the admitted intention of the Senate. Mr. Thurston was of the same view. The debate showed that some of the best lawyers in the Senate were of the opinion that the Chilton amendment should prevail.

Mr. Davis will to-morrow make another executive session at as early an hour as possible for the purpose of permitting discussion on several amendments that have not yet been formally submitted.

Anxiety About a Steamer.

Athens, March 24.—Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of the Greek steamer Hera, which started for Crete on March 19th, with a cargo of provisions for the Greek troops on the island, and has not yet returned. On board the steamer were the President of the Chamber of Deputies and a number of other prominent persons.

Earthquake in New Jersey.

Plainfield, N. J., March 24.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section this morning. At Somerville an earthquake shock of about four seconds' duration was experienced about 4 a. m. The vibration was sufficient to rattle dishes and in some instances overturn light articles.

Southern Railway Earnings.

New York, March 24.—The Southern Railway earned, gross, for February, \$1,570,922, an increase of \$61,339, and net \$508,759; increase, \$75,149; and gross from July 1 to February 28, \$12,985,076; decrease, \$596,346; net, \$4,287,887; decrease, \$128,757.

PROFESSOR AND LAWYER MIX

EXCITING SCENE AT THE CENTENNIAL GRADED SCHOOL.

Nobody Hurt—An Obstreperous Boy the Cause of the Trouble—Prof. Howell's Version of the Affair.

An unfortunate misunderstanding between Prof. L. D. Howell, superintendent of the City Graded Schools, and Mr. J. C. L. Harris, a prominent lawyer, arose yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a scene at the Centennial Graded School, in the presence of a number of pupils and the operators. A reporter of the Tribune saw both gentlemen last night, and obtained their respective versions of the affair, which are hereto appended.

PROF. HOWELL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Harris has a boy at the Centennial School, who is stubborn and wilful, and has given much trouble. He has repeatedly disobeyed the instructions of teachers, and all sorts of mild means of punishment, and have reported him to his parents, who, I think, have also punished him for disobeying teachers. In our effort we have had the support of his father, as I thought, and Mr. Harris has sent word if his boy did not obey us, to whip him.

Last Monday, matters came to head, when the boy went home at the close of school, after having been told by a teacher to remain. Next day it was reported to me, and I gave the boy a whipping. Then I gave him a kindly talk, and told him he might go and wash his face, but not to leave the yard, and to return immediately to his room. I watched him from the window, and at a safe distance in the yard the boy turned and insulted and defied me. I started towards him, and he ran from the school in the direction of his home. I immediately sent the janitor with a note to his home, telling of the occurrence, and saying that I thought the boy ought to be sent back immediately, and given a sound thrashing, as I evidently had not given him enough. The janitor returned, saying that the boy had not yet come home.

This morning, he came to school with a note from his father, to the Principal as follows:

"I send Gordon back this A. M. Tell Mr. Howell that I am engaged for the day so that I cannot come down, and that I will do so in the presence of Gordon, and oblige.

Yours truly,

J. C. L. HARRIS.

The latter part of this note is ambiguous, and I suppose was written in a hurry; but we inferred from it that Mr. Harris was supporting us in our dealings with his child. However, we could not let him go to his classes without punishment from us, or a better understanding than this note gives.

I was engaged all the morning, but about a quarter past 2 I found Mr. Harris on the street, and had, what was to me, a satisfactory talk about his boy. He seemed to agree with me that his boy's conduct was outrageous, and that he ought to be properly punished. Mr. Harris was going to dinner, and in a hurry, and told me to send the boy home if it was about time to dismiss school then, and that he would come down with him himself the next day.

I went on to school to do this. I found the boy at his seat in the study hall. I told him to come with me to my office. He went as far as the door, and then ran towards the gate. I pursued him, and easily overtook him. Just as I caught up with him, the boy dropped on the ground to trip me. He succeeded partially, and I fell upon him and dragged him to my office. I made him sit down while I wrote the following note to his father:

"Mr. J. C. L. Harris:

"My dear sir:—I came on to school from seeing you, and was going to send Gordon home to you as you requested. I saw him in the study hall at his seat, and told him to come with me to my office. I wished to say a few words to him, and send him home. He walked beside me to the door, where he jumped and ran towards the gate. I followed, caught him, and dragged him to my office. He is here now waiting till I hear from you. It is my opinion Gordon ought to be whipped right now. A swift punishment is all ways best. And as he has disobeyed and defied and insulted the school authorities, the punishment ought to be inflicted by a school officer. I ought to learn right now that his teachers are to be obeyed; that when he is rebellious, he will meet sharp punishment right here at school.

"But I want you to know what I think, and my action shall depend upon your approval. I want to do what is best for the child, and I believe a good whipping right now from me will be a wholesome lesson for him.

"We have tried everything else. You have had to come here once on his account. If he gets the idea that you are the only source of punishment for him, it will be harder for us to manage him. I am afraid he already has that idea.

"Very truly yours,

"L. D. HOWELL."

In the meantime school had been dismissed, and some children had gone to Mr. Harris, who lives near the school, and told him that I was beating his boy. This was entirely false. I had not struck him a lick, and had not touched him, except to catch him and take him to my office. I gave this note to one of our pupils and put him on a bicycle to take it to Mr. Harris. The boy met Mr. Harris' daughter and her husband, who were on their way to the school, and she took the note.

When I saw Gordon's sister and her husband in the school-yard, and coming towards the building, I advanced to meet them. As soon as I had left the office, Gordon jumped out of the window, and when he saw me in the yard he began throwing stones at me and defying and insulting me in speech. His sister told me not to touch him, and I was trying to explain to her and her husband, when I saw Mr. Harris coming. He advanced upon me, cursing me and abusing me with opprobrious epithets. This was in the yard in front of the school, in the presence of some of the lady teachers, his own daughter and son-in-law, and some of the scholars who had been dismissed.

He was evidently bent on trying to whip me. I knew that Mr. Harris had not received my note and was laboring under a false idea, so I restrained my impulse to anger and endeavored to tell him that I had done nothing to his boy, but had just sent him a note which I wanted him to read. He brushed it away, declaring that he would not read it or talk to me, but that he was going to thrash me.

Still I controlled myself, and my first impulse was to retreat from him; and I did turn away. But reflecting that my pupils might think it was from cowardice, I turned and faced him, though it was repugnant to me to strike a man of his age, and over

whom I had so much advantage. So I simply kept him at a distance, warding off his blows, which were very feeble, and made no attempt to strike him; for I saw that he could do me no harm. All the time I was talking to him, trying to get him to listen to a true statement of the situation. At last he did desist, and we went to my office, and I told him just what was the matter, and he read the note which had been delivered to his daughter instead of to him. He then saw that he had created this scene for nothing, and he soon left the school.

MR. HARRIS DECLINES TO TALK.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris was seen by a reporter of The Tribune last evening, and said that he was not anxious to rush into print about the matter, and he did not intend to make a public statement unless Mr. Howell made a statement containing some assertion which the facts would not warrant. If such was the case, and he considered the error of sufficient magnitude, he would come out in a card regarding the affair.

WHAT WILL THE JURY SAY?

JOHN GROVES WILL LEARN HIS FATE TO-DAY.

Criminal Court Passes on Several Important Cases—Burch Sentenced—Jury Spend the Night on Groves' Case.

Thomas Burch plead "not guilty to burglary and felony in the first degree," but plead "guilty of burglary in the second degree." Judge Adams instructed Burch to stand up and he made a few touching remarks to him. He told him that it was a mere accident that he had not forfeited his life. "You will not be forty years old when you will be released from the State prison, and I hope this will teach you a lesson, that you may lead a better life then. The Court sympathizes with you—a poor, unlettered man—but yet you must be punished." Burch was then sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison at hard labor.

Tom Daniels was fined fifteen dollars and costs for shooting Annie Harrison through the hand.

Solicitor Pou stated that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a bill against Robert Garner for murder. It was, however, an aggravated case of carrying concealed weapons. Garner admitted brandishing a pistol on the train, near Wake Forest, on the night of May 20, 1895, when the man was killed. Mr. Spruill spoke for the defendant. The Judge sentenced Garner to three months on the roads.

The case of State vs. John Groves for murder, was then taken up. The following jurors were finally selected from the special venire of seventy-five: G. A. Broughton, D. L. Royster, James M. Ferrell, Norfleet Jeffries (col.), Brodie Rogers (col.), A. W. Moye, W. P. Dehman (col.), Fred Mahler, Frank Ward, J. D. Ballentine, T. B. Strong and Fred A. Watson.

Lonney Massenburg was the first witness on the stand. He lived at Utley's Mill, about five miles from Henry Wall's. He was at Wall's house January 30. Groves came to Henry's house between 7 and 8 p. m. and asked for Henry. Mary Crudup told him Henry was out, but would be back in a few minutes. Groves came in, and when Henry returned Groves told him he was there and asked if he was well. Henry told him he was if he behaved himself. Henry went out after some wood. Groves said he was going to beat somebody if there wasn't some pretty apologies, and used vulgar and profane language. Mary told Henry about this when he returned, and he said that fooling was fooling, and business was business, and he wouldn't have such language used in his house. Groves left then. Henry Wall and the witness then went to Turner Dohram's house and began picking a banjo. Groves came about half an hour later and asked for Wall. He went to the witness heard Groves ask Henry if he didn't treat him right. Henry said: "Mr. Groves, it was a little insult, but it's all right." Groves said: "You are a d—d lie; I did treat you right," and reached for a pistol. Henry jumped back and shot. "Don't shoot me, man!" About this time the pistol fired and Groves ran. Lonney and Turner then carried Henry home. Massenburg said that the stars were shining and he could see Groves and Wall; they were about twenty steps from the door.

Dr. J. B. Powers, of Wake Forest, testified that January 30th was a very dark night. He said that Wall's death was undoubtedly caused by the wound from the pistol ball he received that night. He died February 3. The witness said that Lonney Massenburg told him that he didn't know anything about the circumstances of the shooting.

John Groves, the defendant, then took the stand. He was a section hand and lived at Wake Forest. He went to Henry Wall's house on January 30 to see Jack Young. Henry was not there, but came as he was leaving. He left Wall's house then and went to a store in Forestville, where he met Jack Young. Groves went to Turner Dohram's and knocked at the door. The witness said that Lonney Massenburg told him that he didn't know anything about the circumstances of the shooting.

John Dunn was at Wall's house also, and he corroborated the testimony of Stuart and Massenburg as to what took place at this house. He lived with Henry Wall and was still in the house when Wall was brought back to the house and killed at the door. Wall came to the door and Groves asked for Turner and was told that he was not there. He then asked for Jack Young and he was not there. Wall then asked him what in the h—l he was doing there. Groves asked him if he was mad. Henry said: "Yes, by G—, I am mad." Groves started to leave the house then and Wall followed him, cursing him. When he got about forty yards from the house Wall told him to stop and threw his hand on his hip, saying, "D—n you, I'll kill you." Groves knew Wall to be a desperate man. He had heard that Wall shot his brother and had drawn a pistol on several others; so when he threatened him he drew his pistol and shot him and walked off. It was a very dark night, and a person couldn't see far.

On cross-examination Groves said that he was raised in Richmond county. He had lived in South Carolina, and for a while in Virginia. The reason he went to Wall's was to see Jack Young, as he had promised to write a letter for him. He didn't write the letter, since Jack didn't have any paper. "Why did you carry a pistol when you went to that house?" asked the Solicitor. The witness said that he didn't carry a pistol for the purpose of shooting Wall; he had it in his pocket merely by accident. There was no previous trouble between him and Wall. It was not true that he had been intimate with Wall's wife. He did not know her. After he shot, Wall fell on his knees and he left him in this position.

New Shoe Store!

OPENING OF

NEW SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

180 Fayetteville Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, \$6,388,144.66.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager, Raleigh, N. C.

Will buy the Cheapest and best

TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

For sale by

JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,

129 Fayetteville Street.



A FATAL QUARREL.

Failure to Get a Petty Office Leads to Murder.

Augusta, Ga., March 24.—A special to The Chronicle from Edgefield, S. C., says:

An unfortunate difficulty occurred this afternoon between Mr. William Harris, a drummer, and J. William Thurmond, Solicitor of the Fifth Circuit, in which Mr. Harris was killed. A jury of inquest has been impaneled and viewed the body. The testimony will be taken tomorrow. Mr. Thurmond went immediately to the jail and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and is now in jail. Harris is the son of W. G. Harris, of Edgefield county. Harris charged that Thurmond was the cause of his father's failure to get an appointment as magistrate, and the trouble grew out of this.

Not Satisfied With the Treaty.

London, March 24.—A high Government official expressed to a representative of the Southern Associated Press today the opinion that the United States had taken all of the meaning out of the arbitration treaty, and asserted his belief that the British Government would be extremely unlikely to accept it. "We have done without an arbitration treaty hitherto," he added, "and it will not make much difference if we continue to do so for the present."

Open Switch Causes a Collision.

Augusta, Ga., March 24.—An open switch caused a head-end collision between two trains on the South Carolina and Georgia railroad just across the river from Augusta, this afternoon, in which J. L. Ewing, fireman on the Aiken accommodation, was killed.

Passengers were badly shaken up, but no other serious damage was done. The Aiken accommodation coming to Augusta ran into a siding, colliding with a shifting engine attached to a train of freight cars.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas: they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$3.50 price offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GREENFRONT

SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKY, WINES,

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS

FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA

CORN WHISKY

A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

OUR NEW

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

NOVELTY, VARIETY, VALUES!

This spring we were prompted to lay in a stock of Summer Dress Goods, surpassing in magnitude, beauty and value any we ever bought before. Our foresight in buying while materials were low in price, and while manufacturing was dull, gave us the goods at prices much less than value. We are thereby able to offer new, stylish, desirable goods at prices not to be equaled again. We have provided such materials that may be worn with comfort, not only in the spring, but throughout the entire summer, and the styles and general character of these materials excel anything heretofore displayed, and the prices are exceedingly low.

All this week special displays will be made, each day surpassing the other, and we anticipate great selling. Come and see them.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal B.W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

CROGER,

136 Fayetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

A LONG STRIDE AHEAD.

LEADERS NEVER LAG!

Restless ambition keeps us striving to better conditions and improve facilities. Nothing that will make this a better store is too much trouble or too great an expense. We've pushed ahead to twin new praises. Yesterday is gone. Our thoughts and our energies are of today and tomorrow.

We've turned things around—better locating the separate pants department, doing everything to make the shopper's path here smoother and satisfaction greater. Perfect perfection.

We are busy placing the new Spring and Summer stock. In a few more days everything will be in, and in apple-pie order. The light Overcoats, Suits, medium-weight Underwear, Hats, Neckwear, and a good portion of the Boys Suits are here and in order.

FROM WINTER STOCK.

\$12.50 and \$10 Mackintoshes for \$7.50. Ain't this a tempting offer this long rainy spell! All the separate Trousers are reduced 'till they are in their new quarters by the end of this week. Your best chance. Come any time for a look at the new styles. You are welcome. No trouble to show goods.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

The Weather.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity—Fair, colder, tonight and Thursday. Conditions favorable for light frost tonight and probably Thursday night.

Forecast for North Carolina—Fair tonight and Thursday. Cooler in eastern portion; cooler, followed by rising temperature, in western portion; light frosts Thursday morning.

Weather Conditions—The low pressure area has moved from the Ohio valley to the north Atlantic coast, increasing in depth, and is causing gales on the coast and over the lakes. A wind velocity of 30 miles an hour is reported at Norfolk, 30 at New York and 44 at Chicago.

On the west side of the storm the weather is much colder, with snow at Chicago and Cincinnati and frost as far south as Vicksburg.

In the Mississippi valley and westward the weather is clear and colder, with high barometer.

C. F. VON HERMANN, Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. R. L. Vernon is among the guests at Park Hotel.

Mr. P. C. Henry, of Selma, spent last night at Park Hotel.

Mrs. N. H. Bond left this morning for her home in Hartford, Conn.

Mr. George Crenshaw, of Henderson, Va., is in the city. He is registered at Park Hotel.

Mr. McP. Glasgow, of Lexington, Va., is in the city. He is registered at Park Hotel.

Mr. A. L. Byrd has returned from an extended visit North, and is stopping in the city.

Representative E. V. Cox is here to attend the meeting of the A. and M. College Board today.

Col. Edwards, a trustee of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is in the city.

Prof. James J. Britt, of Bakersville, is in the city. He is principal of Bowman Academy, County Examiner and Trustee of the A. and M. College.

Mr. J. R. Joyce, of Rockingham county, arrived here yesterday in time to attend the session of the Board of Agriculture, of which he is a member. Mr. Joyce was detained on account of sickness.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State, did not return from his trip to his home in the eastern part of the State until yesterday. He left the city last Thursday. He reports quite a pleasant visit.

Gen. W. P. Craighill, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his son, Prof. N. R. Craighill, of the A. and M. College. Gen. Craighill has recently retired from the position of Chief of United States Civil Engineers.

Local News.

Governor Russell yesterday appointed J. L. King, of San Francisco, Cal., a commissioner of deeds.

The young men of Good Shepherd Episcopal church are requested to meet in that church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Claudius Dockery spent yesterday in the city. He left this morning on the 2 o'clock Seaboard Air Line for Washington. He says that he wants no pie whatever, and feels that he can move about the capital with a degree of independence that office-seekers know not of.

Prof. Meares has canceled the engagement of the "Yellow Kid" and Barlow Brothers' Minstrels will show here on that night. This minstrel company is well known here, and is one of the most popular minstrels that has ever visited Raleigh. The simple announcement that these minstrels will appear here is sufficient to draw a crowd.

Raleigh's beautiful streets are being spoiled by the erection of so many poles. On the block in front of the Governor's Mansion are sixteen poles, and on numerous other blocks this number is exceeded. The city fathers should impose a tax on every pole erected; then the various companies might get together and string their wires on one set of poles.

FOOLED THE OLD FOLKS.

While the Old Lady Worshipped, Her Daughter Gave Her the Slip.

Durham Herald.

There was preaching at the Methodist church, in West Durham, last night, but something took place that was not down on the program.

Charles Johnson, son of Walker Johnson, and Miss Clara Leggett have been lovers for some time, but the mother of the young lady objected to their getting married. Late yesterday afternoon the would-be groom sent down the street and got the necessary papers to make Miss Leggett his wife, but how he was to get her was the next question.

When time came to go to church the young lady and her mother went on to church as usual. The mother went up near the pulpit so she could hear what the preacher had to say, but the young lady took a seat near the door.

She did not remain in the church very long, but went back out the door and in a few minutes was joined by her young lover, and together they hurried off to be joined for life.

They had not gone very far before the mother got on to the racket and followed in hot pursuit. But she did not catch up in time. The two young people went to the residence of the groom's father, where "Squire W. R. Suit" was waiting for them, and soon joined them together as husband and wife.

Both of the young people have many friends who wish them much happiness.

A Card.

We desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to those who so kindly assisted us in the concert given Tuesday evening, March 23rd.

Mrs. H. T. HICKS, Mrs. J. D. RIGGAN.

LOVELY SPRING MILLINERY

THE SHERWOOD HIGGS OPENING YESTERDAY A SPLENDID SUCCESS.

A Throng of Delighted Visitors—Beautiful Display of Modish Goods—Miss Mitchell the Talented Artist.

All day yesterday the spacious salesrooms of Sherwood Higgs & Co. were thronged with Raleigh ladies, all eagerly inspecting the splendid display of spring millinery, most tastefully arranged by Higgs & Co.'s competent corps of salespeople and milliners.

Possibly never in the history of Raleigh has there been a more elegant and thoroughly fashionable display of this class of goods. Certainly never have the people been more cordially received or more pleasantly entertained than were the hundreds of callers who entered the Sherwood Higgs establishment. So thoughtful of the comfort and pleasure of his guests was Mr. Higgs that he provided a booth, conveniently located in the main salesroom, from which was dispensed, free of cost, delicious chocolate.

The millinery decorations might well be termed irresistibly beautiful. The attention of the throngs of people upon the street was caught by the passing lovely arrangement of the huge show windows. In one of them was displayed in an indescribably pretty way, all the millinery novelties of the season in the prevailing colors, blending in a picture of veritable loveliness. There were artificial flowers of all the fashionable varieties and shades, and draped figures and potted plants added much to the beauty of the display.

In the other window was an equally tasteful display of spring dress fabrics. Much of the credit for the artistic arrangement of both is due to Miss Kittrell.

The remarkable beauty of the window displays was a fitting forerunner to prepare the people for the especially beautiful display which well nigh bewildered the delighted sightseer who entered the store.

On every side there were palms and other potted plants tastily blending with the profuse display of millinery novelties. There were all sorts of trimmings, hats and other millinery in which the ladies delighted.

It was apparent that the most popular and modish flowers for the spring are to be geraniums and pansies, and the reigning colors are to be geranium colors of red.

Mr. Higgs' milliner for this season is Miss Sadye Mitchell, of Baltimore. She arrived here last Friday, having spent the past several weeks in Northern cities making a special study of the newest things in her chosen specialty. Already Miss Mitchell has found a wide circle of admiring friends, being a young lady of pleasing address and remarkable beauty, and evidently withal abundantly proficient as a millinery artist.

There is every indication that the Higgs establishment will be thronged with visitors again today. No citizen of Raleigh should fail to see the display.

Will She Come Back?

Yesterday morning Mr. A. M. McPheeters, Sr., began his usual occupation of shipping cats. Mr. McPheeters is troubled by an over production of feline tribe. Last summer, when night was made hideous by these pets, he hit upon an ingenious method of diminishing the rapid increase in population of this undesirable and noisy element of society. He undertook to ship some of this live stock, instructing the baggage-master to put Mrs. Puffy off at some point beyond Neuse river. However most of them came back almost before Mr. McPheeters could get home. One large Thomas cat returned three times after a superficial glance at some of the stations along the S. A. L. track. Mr. McPheeters yesterday sent Miss Polly Ann off on a northern tour. Mr. McPheeters prefers that she make Forestville her residence in future, but he is of the opinion that any city would be better adapted to Polly Ann's constitution than Raleigh. It is hoped that this article or the circumstances of her departure will not injure this lady's character or reputation as a peaceable citizen. She goes to the city of Forestville, highly recommended and surely the citizens of that metropolis will give her a cordial reception.

Death of Wm. Mitchell.

Early yesterday morning William S. Mitchell passed away at his residence in this city. The announcement of his death was received with surprise and grief by all the citizens of Raleigh, white and colored. The cause of his death was rapid consumption. He attended the inauguration of President McKinley at Washington and contracted a deep cold. It was soon discovered that one of his lungs was affected; and from this consumption soon developed.

Will Mitchell, as he was called in Raleigh, was born in this county about thirty-six years ago. He was a self-made man. Starting as a little country boy, he became well and favorably known throughout the entire eastern part of the State.

At the time of his death he was associate editor and travelling agent of the Raleigh Gazette, of which paper he was one of the founders and proprietors. He was popular and courteous to every one, and held the respect and confidence of all. His mother was with him at the time of his death.

The funeral will occur this afternoon from the First Congregational Church at 4 o'clock.

Yarborough Arrivals.

J. T. Elmore, Henderson; John Graham, Ridgeway; C. Dockery, Rockingham; M. L. Mott, Wilkesboro; J. R. Royal, Reidsville; J. A. Mosley, New York; Gaston Meares, Asheville; W. T. O'Connell, Baltimore; E. D. Durham, Onaega, Ill.; F. H. Carpenter, Boston; B. E. Taylor, Boston; C. B. Mott, Statesville; T. W. Evans, Boston; Jas. Webb, Jr., North Carolina; S. S. Emory, Boston; R. W. Whitehead, Chapel Hill; R. W. King, Greenville; E. G. Muse, North Carolina; E. V. Cox, Pitt county; O. L. Ellis, Louisville; F. S. Spruill, Louisville; L. C. Edwards, Oxford; T. A. Baxter, Ridgeway; E. Alston, Jr., S. A. L.; T. S. Browning, North Carolina; T. D. Turner, North Carolina; W. R. Allen, North Carolina; H. G. Connor, Wilson.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Was the Spring Opening of W. E. Jones Last Night.

The approach of spring was announced in a very forcible manner last evening at the popular store of Mr. W. E. Jones. In his millinery department, by one of the most unique and handsome displays of fine millinery that has ever been seen by the people of Raleigh.

The millinery parlor was beautifully arranged, having an immense canopy of pink and blue green bunting suspended from the lofty ceiling. Intervened by numerous electric lights and showers of magnificent flowers, invisibly suspended from the interior, the whole bordered with festoons of the newest and most stylish ribbons. The millinery is the handiwork of Miss Bertha Dunnock, of Baltimore, and is stamped with elegance, which is perceptible at a glance. Miss Dunnock received each visitor with a pleasant "good evening," and presented them with a handsome souvenir of the occasion. Prominent among the many dainty conceits is a hat, the brim of which is made of violets and violet stems twined together. On the side of the high crown the trimming is of violet ribbon, while on the under side of the brim the decorations are cream roses and point lace. This hat is from the parlor of Madame Minong.

Another creation of beauty which is to be seen at this grand opening is a dainty toque, made of cream point lace, and the new red and green poppies, which form a wreath around the crown.

The south window of this big store is a thing of beauty in itself. The decorations are composed of palms, ferns, flowers, and handsome hats and toques. It can be said without partiality or exaggeration, that this is one of the most beautiful windows ever seen in this city.

Much credit is due to that enterprising, up-to-date merchant, Mr. W. E. Jones for this piece of enterprise, and it can be said with all candor that his efforts have proven a grand success.

The opening will continue to-day and to-night, and a cordial welcome, and a grand display of the newest creations of head dress which are indeed pleasing to the eye and fascinating to the most critical awaits you.

Dog and Pony Show.

Although the weather was unpleasantly cool last night, the big tent at the corner of Hargett and Person streets was well filled, and a delighted audience saw the performance by Prof. Gentry's trained dogs and ponies. The intelligence of these animals is wonderful, even to people who believe that dogs are knowing creatures and that horse sense is the height of wisdom. Of course their tricks are the result of long and patient training, but there must be natural intelligence to begin with. The show is a revelation to one who has never witnessed a similar performance, and such a delight to those who have seen it that they want to see it again. The performance will be repeated at 3 o'clock this afternoon and tonight.

THE THREE FRIENDS IN PORT.

Her Presence in Jacksonville Revives Talk of Filibustering.

Jacksonville, March 24.—The famous steamer Three Friends arrived in port this evening, with the equally famous Mexican tug Asturias and two barges in tow. She crossed the bar early this morning, but her trip up the river was slow on account of her heavy tow.

It was rumored on the street Tuesday that the Three Friends had turned her barges and the tug over to the Captain of the tug O. D. Williams, from Miami, and that she would proceed to Fernandina, and ship arms and ammunition for Cuban soil. The theory of the tatters is exploded, but the next thing in their minds will have to be something bearing on the new tug that has been brought up to the river by the Three Friends. It has been suggested that the Asturias is about the right size for filibustering.

Poor Prospects for Depositors.

Montgomery, Ala., March 24.—A special train from Selma, Ala., to The Advertiser says:

A meeting of depositors in the Commercial Bank, which failed December 30, was held today to see how the affairs of the bank stood. Lewis Jeffries, one of the assignees, appeared and made the first statement as to the condition of the bank that has been made since the bank failed. He placed the liabilities at \$1,000,000 and estimated the assets at \$250,000, which are subject to a reduction of \$25,000 for money deposited during the three days prior to the closing of the bank. The books show deposits to be \$174,000, which is almost double the amount heretofore estimated. The depositors will not realize over 20 per cent.

Ballot Without Result.

Frankfort, Ky., March 24.—The first joint ballot for United States Senator was taken at 12:20 today. It resulted in no election. The votes were: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 49; Boyle, 6; Davis, 11; Stone, 1; Tyler, 1; Buckner, 1. Hunter gained one vote, that of Stout, gold Democrat. Stout was hissed by the Democrats.

By a vote of 69 to 67 the joint session adjourned, although Hunter's managers sought to force another ballot, but the sound-money Democrats prevented it. This is thought to be the end of Hunter.

Turkish Squadron Sails.

Constantinople, March 24.—The Turkish squadron, consisting of three armored frigates of 6,000 tons and ten gunboats, one iron-clad corvette of 2,000 tons and five guns, one river gunboat, one cruiser, three torpedo boats and two torpedo destroyers, which have been lying at Gallipoli for the past few days awaiting orders, have been ordered to proceed to Smyrna and Salonica.

The Sultan issued an irade this morning summoning into active service 44 battalions of the reserves of the second army corps and the whole of the contingent of 1887.

South African Plenipotentiary.

Pretoria, March 24.—Dr. W. J. Leyden, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, has been appointed to succeed the late Jonkheer Beelaerts Van Blokland as plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European governments.

The new Minister will have his headquarters at the Hague, and it is understood that he will institute a pro-German policy.

Newspaper Suppressed.

Pretoria, March 24.—The Transvaal government has suppressed the publication of the Johannesburg Star, the leading newspaper in the Rand, in consequence of that journal's criticisms of the administration.

International C. E. Convention.

A trip of unusual interest and under the very best auspices is that to the Sixteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco from July 7th to 12th. Elaborate preparations are being made for the event, and many of the C. E. Societies of this State will send delegates. Rates for all points east of Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans are not yet fixed, but it is expected that one regular fare will be charged.

A complete line of ladies' shirt waists and neckwear.

Ladies and Misses' sailors in all the latest shapes.

We have a very large line of imported and domestic organdies with plain and rainbow linings to match.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Marion Harland Coffee Pots. W. H. Hughes.

Small size sugar cured shoulders 8c pound. Juicy breakfast strips 9c pound. Baker's breakfast chocolate 38c pound. Carolina rice 4 1/2 and 7c pound.

At Woolcott & Son's Big Department Store.

Fine Table Cutlery a specialty with W. H. Hughes.

—THE—

Success of the Times!

Our Tailoring Department. New

Styles, New Patterns, Lowest

Prices.

Whiting Bros
RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION!

I will offer my stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, novelties, etc., at auction, commencing March 24th, and continuing each day.

Sales commence at 10:30 a. m., 3:00 and 7:30 p. m.

Don't fail to attend. Seats reserved for ladies.

B. R. JOLLY,

128 Fayetteville St.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co's. Save \$10 to \$15.

WANTED, a position in some U. S. postoffice. Have had considerable experience. Incoming postmasters needing such position filled address W. Henry Davis, Fork Church, N. C.

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

FRANK HERMANN,

ARTISTIC TAILOR,

No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

Cutting, Making Suits to Order. Suits from \$20 to \$40.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,

No. 10 West Martin Street.

Suits from \$20 to \$40, Pants from \$4 to \$12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,

The Weathers that

KEEPS STALL 5

In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.

Yes, Look out for Weathers

When you want meat

Our Millinery Opening

Continues
Today
and
Tonight.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

... AT THE ...

Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER,

All qualities, both Folded or in Box.

WRITING PADS,

ALL GRADES.

PENS,

From the finest point to broadest stub.

PENCILS,

All Grades and prices.

INK,

NUMEROUS BRANDS.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES,

In Endless Variety.

Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,

W. G. SEPAK, Manager.

This Week

Buy Buist's Garden Seeds, etc.; also Potatoes and Flower Seeds from

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

The Yarboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates. Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

W. T. TAYLOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from \$18 to \$30.

Pants from \$4 to \$12.

All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

121 Fayetteville St., above

Williams' Book Store,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson, to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.